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Tower Views

by Clearway

Shouldering One's Share
Europe's Peaceful Pageant
Lifting Heads From Sand

¶ **Forests**—That a vast number of people of all faiths and races believe in prayer is evidenced when major calamities such as famines and droughts, floods and pestilence, spread beyond the scope of human powers and turn men's thoughts toward divine omnipotence. In such circumstances, when calls for prayer come from high human authorities, a general respect for divine control is easily discernible. But often the human tendency seems to be to neglect appealing to the infinite power so long as the problem remains remote from the individual. However, the resort to the prayer of understanding in any human problem anywhere is, for the believers, a remedial measure.

• **In the Pacific Northwest** there have been raging for several days a series of forest fires which defy the efforts of the greatest army of fire fighters mobilized in that area in many years. Estimates indicate that some 90,000 acres of timber have been burned over in the past 10 days. In British Columbia, Oregon and Washington the flames are felling some of the finest stands of timber on the continent. Perhaps one cannot directly join those at work with ax and shovel at the battle's front. But in this emergency one is privileged to play a most vital part in meeting and overcoming the fury of the mindless flames with the knowledge of omnipotent power. The law of Spirit, denying the laws of matter, says to all vapid fury: "Thus far and no farther."

¶ **Chaco**—"An outstanding triumph for the spirit of peace and the principles of order based on law, over the doctrine of force and aggression!" This is the characterization given to the treaty between Bolivia and Paraguay ending the three-year-old Chaco jungle war. In welcoming the assurance of more permanent peace in Latin America which this pact implies, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, further indicates that the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, would feel the influence of the treaty, when he says: "It will give them renewed confidence and courage to resist the spread of lawlessness in the world and to strive vigorously in support of a program of peaceful and friendly relations between nations."

• How coolingly the breeze of brotherhood blows over the embers of intolerance!

¶ **Europe**—Europe watches (with eyes keened for diplomatic implications) the visit of their Britannic Majesties to France. Their Majesties seem to symbolize the wholesomeness of the hopes and the strength of the preparations which the democracies of Europe are making to maintain the peace. So—as Generalissimo Franco presses the Insurgent offensive against weakened Government lines in Spain; and as Anglo-German relations grow more hopeful; and as Japanese warships move reinforcements into the upper Yangtze area, where the Nipponese campaign seems bogged down; and as statements in Czechoslovakia strive for compromise over the minorities question—the tramp of feet, the rumble of gun carriages, the clatter of accoutrement in the French capital, assure the democratic world as well as the British King that the "pageant for peace" is well armed, well able.

¶ **Achievement**—"The pride of the Corrigans," the Irish call him. In Dublin, Ireland, where his outmoded crate landed him after a solo hop across the Atlantic, he is the hero of the hour. Steamship companies and advertising clubs vie with one another in offering courtesies; numerous bodies simultaneously make collections to see that the young man is plentifully supplied with funds; contracts of all kinds come his way; already arrangements have been made for a "Corrigan" tour of American cities along popular airways. Thus Douglas G. Corrigan—having purchased a shillelagh for an uncle, souvenirs for the rest of the clan—prepares to embark on a steamer for home and more acclaim.

• **As he waits** on the gangplank, so to speak, an unusual spectacle takes place at Foynes, Ireland. A huge multiple-motored plane takes off, on its back a smaller edition. Well into the air the pickaback seaplane takes off from its "mother" ship, heads west, and presently—13 hours and 29 minutes later—it passes over Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, later to land at Montreal.

• **"The flight** was uneventful," is the verdict. Well, perhaps, but this epidemic of transoceanic hops that bursts on world consciousness so suddenly is nevertheless full of eventualities. Who can continue to hide their heads in the sand of national isolationism, while young men "mistakenly" drop in on the Old World, and serious-minded men of the air industry designedly show the practicability of international air-intercourse? Surely these modern Argonauts are writing on the skies, for the eyes of men everywhere, the words that Kipling penned: "Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it."

Solidarity of Americas Hailed for Chaco Peace

Hull calls treaty triumph for orderly process in world accustomed to hard aggression and forceful methods; 21 Pan-American nations participate in colorful ceremonies in capital.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—While the flags of 21 American Republics fluttered from their staffs before the marble Pan American Union Building today, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and 20 diplomats from the respective nations gathered inside and hailed the international agreement that promises lasting peace between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco.

And at the same time, in far off Buenos Aires, representatives of the two nations, assembling under equally solemn diplomatic auspices, affixed their signatures to the new treaty that may remove the last remaining obstacle to peace by neutral arbitration at the frontier.

Brighter hope for final settlement of the Chaco dispute, which precipitated one of the most destructive wars for its size in history, at the very heart of South America, is seen in the new agreement than at any period in the past. Optimistic statements were made here by Mr. Hull, with conciliatory speeches by Dr. Luis F. Guachalla, Bolivian Minister, and Dr. Pablo M. Insfran, Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires. Paraguay's Minister, Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, "Hero of the Chaco," is at Buenos Aires to participate in the ceremony.

Peace Machinery Worked

Under Mr. Hull's leadership, the Governing Board of the Union adopted six resolutions felicitating the two countries and congratulating in particular the Foreign Ministers of Argentina, one of whom, Carlos Saavedra Lamas, received the Nobel prize for his role. Without direct reference to the earlier ineffectual efforts of the League of Nations and others to settle the dispute, the Board this afternoon significantly

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Washington: Quiet, Please

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Washington is technically in the midst of a "quiet period" in news, with President Roosevelt and Congress both absent.

This, however, is a list of developments in 24 hours:

1. Ceremonies today at Pan American Union, participated in by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Latin American dignitaries, in conjunction with signing Chaco peace agreement.

2. Announcement of motion picture trust-busting suit in the $2,000,000,000 industry.

3. Clash between J. Warren Madden, Chairman of NLRB, and Weirton Steel Company lawyers in a hearing growing out of disbarment of Claude Armstrong, Weirton attorney, by a trial examiner.

4. Conflict of testimony before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, charging the Republic Steel Company used industrial espionage in its 1935 strike and has anti-union policy.

5. Sharp attack by Dr. Morris Fishbein, spokesman for the American Medical Association, on a proposed $850,000,000 New Deal health program, and support of the program by labor and welfare groups, at the National Health Conference.

6. Invocation for the first time of the far-reaching "death sentence" clause of the utility act by the Security Exchange Commission in a move that will cause extensive hearings here.

7. Proposal to bring "gone-again" Douglas Corrigan, and his antiquated plane home free from Ireland, by the Maritime Commission.

8. Political comments on victory of New Dealer Jerry O'Connell in the Montana Democratic primaries, coinciding with personal eulogies of President Roosevelt by two conservative Senators on the "purge" list, Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, and Walter F. George of Georgia.

9. National conference that may "freeze" steel wages without pay cut, involved in determination of what wages steel companies must pay before they may obtain government contracts, under the Walsh-Healey Act. Representatives of labor, capital and government attending.

10. Announcement by the Maritime Commission of two schools to train seamen, one on the Atlantic, the other on the Pacific coast—a program bitterly opposed by the C. I. O.

11. Continued developments of the O'Mahoney 12-man monopoly investigation.

Summertime news developments indicate to a large extent the growing centralization of government in Washington, which continues its control at all times, Congress and President on vacation notwithstanding. A majority of the above items fit into that formula.

Hurley-Labor Plan Rejected By Committee

Deadlock Over Relief Is Tightened as Report Is Submitted

Caucuses Called

One Concession Is Made in Use of $5,500,000 in 1938 Road Work

After a 90-minute session, the Republican caucus today voted to reject Governor Hurley's $10,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief and his $5,500,000 diversion of funds plan.

The caucus favored distributing $5,500,000 to cities and towns for unemployment relief projects.

The Gubernatorial-legislative deadlock over unemployment relief grew tighter today as the Republican-controlled House Ways and Means Committee rejected the entire $15,500,000 bond issue and diversion program sponsored jointly by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and John F. Gatelee, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Although the Federation has threatened to stage a mass demonstration if a sizeable unemployment relief program is not adopted immediately, the committee reintroduced its own proposal for distribution of the $5,500,000 still remaining in the highway fund to cities and towns for highway work "this year or thereafter."

Provided Diversion

The Hurley-Gatelee plan provided for diversion of this $5,500,000 to general budget purposes to reduce the state tax on cities and towns to $12,500,000.

Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the House, said after the caucus that the Ways and Means Committee proposal to distribute $5,500,000 from the highway fund to cities and towns is "absolutely an unemployment relief program."

Unlike previous proposals by the Committee today's program provides that the money shall be used for unemployment relief projects whether this year or in 1939.

Previously the Committee had favored a plan whereby cities and towns could use the money for unemployment relief or use it as an offset to an increased State tax next year.

Removed Objections

Speaker Cahill also said the Ways and Means program proposed today removed previous constitutional ob-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Intimate Message From the Country

The Observant Reporter Traveling From Washington With Roosevelt Picks Up Some Interesting Fact and Comment

Having traveled to the Pacific Coast with President Roosevelt's party, Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, has written six Intimate Messages on interesting, important, or revealing things seen en route, quite apart from the President's doings. Later this summer, he will return over the motor-ways, writing of conditions and things observed independent of any presidential party or political campaign.

Not the least important phenomenon of this season in American political life is the resurgence of protest candidates. This is, of course, an old story in national politics, but there are styles in these unorthodox candidates, and the styles change. You could chart a periodicity in freak candidates, down through the years. Every political generation has seen them. Most often they have been products of entirely legitimate discontent, usually economic. At such occasions, they have made a genuine contribution to the evolution of public policy. For whether or not they were elected to office, they had an influence on the officials who were.

In the past, these "fringe" candidates have usually represented agrarian or industrial protest. Discontented stirrings have come to the surface in candidates who horrified the respectable folk. The "Know-Nothings," the Populists who preceded William Jennings Bryan, as well as the Nebraskan himself, the Progressives of 1924, the many panacea-promoters from 1929-1938, were products of protest who never controlled national government but often influenced it.

Crop of 1929 Discontents

The 1929 depression naturally produced perhaps the largest crop of protest candidates, but national discontent found its outlet in the election of President Roosevelt. That was not enough to quell the fires for very long, and in 1934 and 1936 the Huey Longs, Floyd Olsons, and Gerald Smiths found plenty of fuel. But the one-sided electoral outcome in 1936 damped down the fires again, and they are only now coming to the surface once more. And it is a new generation of protest-candidates who now occupy the stage although the ideas and yearnings are often as old as American history itself.

There will be dispute over some of the inclusions in the following examples, and most of the men on it have nothing in common with one another except their unorthodoxy. But very similar coalitions of discontent unite in support of them all—that is their common denominator.

Begin in Kentucky. Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler is not at all a bad fellow, nor has he been an irresponsible governor of the Blue Grass State. He is not quite a political "wild man." But his methods of campaigning, and the nature of support he has drawn, make him a vigorous protest against the powers that now be. He has built hard-surfaced highways into the hills of old Kentucky, and so the voters in the hills are for him. He promises all sorts of better things—a New Deal of his own against the New Deal of Senator Alben W. Barkley—and that draws the support of the discontented. And the prospect of defeating the Administration's Senate leader has attracted to Governor Chandler a good deal of wealthy out-of-state support.

But basically Governor Chandler is a "fringe" candidate. His favorite stump-speaking gesture is to stop orating and sing "Sonny Boy" in a buttery tenor. His famous lopsided grin, which won him the name of "Happy," is a first-class political trademark. His judgment and aplomb were well shown when he sat a few feet away from President Roosevelt when the latter spoke at Latonia Race Track, and took his verbal spanking with a grin—and white-clenched knuckles on the railing.

Over in Oklahoma there were two "fringe" candidates—Representative Gomer Smith and former Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray. Both were defeated in the primaries. Both will run another day. Both appealed to the back-country vote—the folks who elected "Bill" Murray after his famous campaign trip with a Model-T Ford and little else except his sombrero, his salty wit, and his drooping mustachios.

In Texas, one candidate stands out over all the others—W. Lee O'Daniell, who is running for Governor. The first Texan we met, and the last, talked about this candidate's sensational radio campaign: of his hill-billy band, his unorthodox arguments, and his enormous popular support. So, late one night, we went to see Mr. O'Daniell. Our guide was an itinerant reporter from Windsor, Ontario, New York City, Baltimore, Md., and points between, who had turned up in Fort Worth, Texas, a few weeks ago and—unable to get a job on the Fort Worth papers—became the O'Daniell press agent.

He Is Enjoyingly Frank

And so at midnight, in a modest hotel room, we talked with Mr. O'Daniell and his gentle-faced wife, as they worked doggedly on the candidate's daily radio speech for the next morning. Mr. O'Daniell is a big, barrel-chested, broad-faced, deep-voiced man with oceans of political "it." He was, oddly, rather shy in talking with a reporter, and very engaging. And very frank. To what, we asked, did he attribute his remarkable success in becoming favored candidate in the Texas primary? Instead of pulling a song and dance about the "pee-pul," he simply said: "To a 10-year radio build-up, on my programs trying to sell flour." He is a flour merchant, and has been talking regularly and informally on the air for a decade.

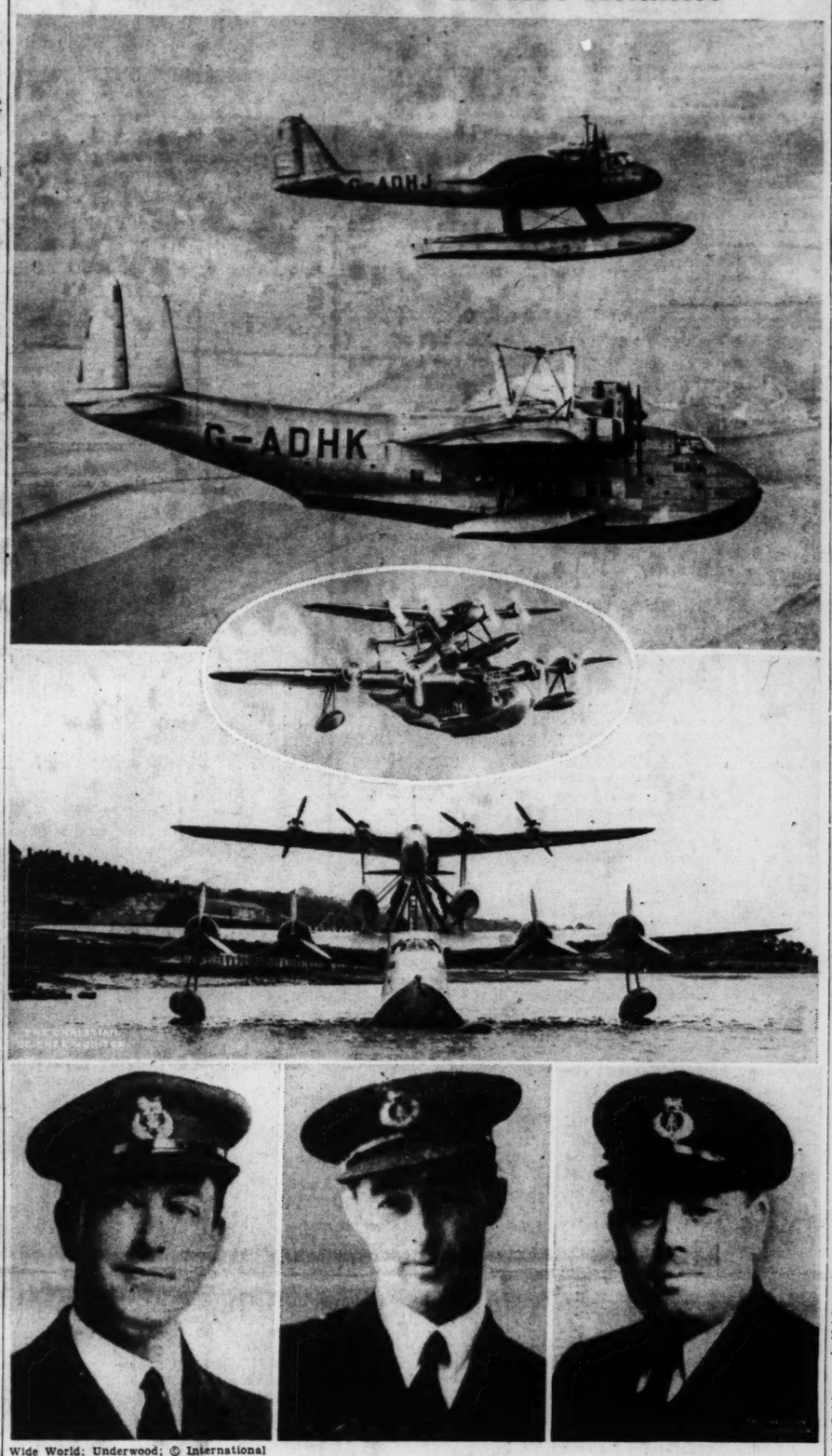
Then a little later he said: "Well, I may be licked at the polls, but running for office sure is good for the flour business." In short, this candidate is under no illusions. He does not conceal his motives. And his very candor has made him the leading candidate for governorship of the biggest state in the Union.

One important point: All of these "fringe" candidates except Mr. O'Daniell had support of many of the conservative and vested interests in their State, as well as of many in the lowest voting stratum. They combined the extremes, because they were a protest against Roosevelt and thus they coalesced the poorest "have-nots" and the topmost "haves" who want to keep what they've got.

The foregoing candidates are only a few in a big crop. They may all be defeated. But the significant fact is that this year's political unorthodoxy is not solely based on the extreme "left." Perhaps, since it exists at both ends of the scale, the ends will tend to come together. And, according to all the political rules, the opposition which finally successfully resists the present majority will begin by being a coalition of discontent. But this year's spokesmen are still in the inchoate and earliest stages. The opposition hasn't yet jelled.

E. D. C.

Aerial Pickaback Crosses Atlantic



Wide World; Underwood; © International

Capt. A. S. Wilcockson
Pilot of the Maia

Capt. Donald C. T. Bennett
Pilot of the Mercury

A. J. Coster
Mercury's Radio Operator

Upper: The Mercury Leaves the Maia, the Parent Craft, in a Successful Demonstration Flight. Center: View of the Short-Mayo Composite Aircraft in Flight. Below: A Close-up of the Pickaback Combination Before the Start of a Flight.

Mercury Spans Ocean in 20 Hours; Hughes Sees Planes Replacing Ships

Ocean passenger service of future will be by air, he declares as crew is honored for world flight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Howard Hughes, record-breaking round-the-world flyer, envisages a day when the fast transocean steamship will be replaced by giant flying machines.

"I look ahead to the day," he told officials of the New York World's Fair who gave a dinner in his honor last night, "when you will lean out of a New York skyscraper window and see a ship—a great ship—perhaps not as large as the Queen Mary, but larger than some of the ships that are plying the Atlantic today." Mr. Hughes said these craft would be the great air-liners of tomorrow, which, he declared, will be so luxurious, safe, and inexpensive that they will supplant passenger

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Corrigan's Ambition: Just to Fly Around

By the Associated Press

New York

What does Douglas Corrigan really want to do when he comes back home from Eire?

Behaving most modestly for an international hero, he has been rejecting offers of marriage, money and movie contracts.

All he wants to do is fly, friends at Floyd Bennett field said—but not on a routine airline route.

Before taking off "for California," Mr. Corrigan suggested to one of them that he would like a job as a private pilot, perhaps for one of the several big corporations which keep transport planes to ferry their executives around the country.

Corrigan "luck" talk feared: Page 4.

Pickaback plane flies from Ireland to Montreal on first of series of test trips by British interests

MONTREAL, July 21 (CP)—The British pickaback plane Mercury took off at 1 p. m., (E. S. T.) today for New York from Boucherville Air Harbor.

MONTREAL, July 21 (CP)—The first transatlantic flight of a pickaback plane ended at 10:20 a. m. (E. S. T.) today when the British seaplane Mercury alighted on the St. Lawrence River near Montreal.

The Mercury glided to a smooth landing in the Boucherville Air Harbor 20 hours and 20 minutes after leaving Foynes, Ireland, 2,715 miles away, where she had been launched by her parent ship, the Maia.

Some 2,000 miles of her route had traversed the North Atlantic and she came on to Montreal without making her expected stop at Botwood, Newfoundland.

Boucherville is 12 miles east of Montreal.

First of Test Flights

Completing the first of eight scheduled experimental flights to Canada this year, the silvery seaplane cut her engines and coasted into an area of the harbor marked off by buoys.

A flag-decked yacht steamed out into the river to greet Capt. Donald

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

British planes plan 15 Atlantic Flights: Page 4.

Ocean Travel: Fast or Slow?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anticipation of the forecast by Howard Hughes of elimination of fast passenger steamers by huge planes took concrete expression last September when the American Export Lines announced plans for regular transatlantic air passenger service to supplement their present steamship service.

The American Export Lines have been running successfully a combined freight and passenger steamer service between the United States and some 100 Mediterranean ports for years. They have never attempted to build or run luxury speed liners and their continued financial success, say shipping men, is due to this policy.

Perfection of transocean flying craft gave this line the opportunity to enter the high speed passenger service phase of ocean crossing.

Ocean transport has been criticized for the small amount of difference between "slow" and "fast" boats. If a trip taking five days cost $500 why not take a boat taking two more days and costing only $250, save the money and have two more days at sea?

The case seemed to narrow down to the question of enjoying sea voyages. If the trip is enjoyable, then seven to 10 days is better than five. It costs less and room and board on the vacation is provided for a longer period. If the ocean trip is not enjoyable then the quicker the better. Five days is much too long. One day would be plenty.

Having the slow steamer part of of this combination already available, American Export Lines are planning to operate 40-passenger flying boats twice a week to start. To those who want ocean voyaging it will be 9 days and $160 to $200 to Europe. To those wanting speed it will be 24 hours and $400 to $500.

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Paris Parley Seeks to Ease Czech Problem

Co-ordinated Effort Is Under Way While King Receives Honors

Reich Assurances

Herriot and Blum Join With Daladier in British Conversations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—While the French nation cheers and entertains King George and Queen Elizabeth, the diplomatic developments in Paris are, in the British estimation, even more significant.

Very little has been disclosed authoritatively of the discussions which center in Lord Halifax, Premier Edouard Daladier and his Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bonnet.

But behind the brief official announcement last evening that "complete harmony" was maintained in the views of the two countries, a fully co-ordinated Anglo-French effort is seen here to secure a peaceful settlement of the present critical situation in Czechoslovakia—a situation tense with vital meaning for the peace and prosperity of Europe.

That French party leaders—Léon Blum, representing the Socialists, and M. Edouard Herriot, representing the Radical Socialists—joined in the latter part of the Halifax-Bonnet talks yesterday adds no small measure to the indication of their importance. Moreover, the fact that Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Britain's War Minister, will proceed to France tomorrow, where he will meet Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the General Staff of the French defense forces, adds to weight of the occasion.

Reich Activity

The scope of the negotiations is also being clarified through activity upon the part of Germany. Desiring to avoid being left out of consideration as a strong Anglo-French entente is developing, the Reich has timed its efforts at reconciliation with the royal visit—efforts which, it is apparent, are proceeding in line with a carefully developed program.

It has become known that when Capt. Fritz Wiedemann paid his week-end visit to Lord Halifax in London, he left behind him a long document setting forth Reichsführer Hitler's views upon a number of major aspects of the Czechoslovak problem. There is little doubt in diplomatic circles here that this document has been available to the Anglo-French discussions in Paris.

Wiedemann's Message

Speaking to the Commons today, Prime Minister Chamberlain disclosed that Captain Wiedemann had renewed assurances of the German Government of their "desire to achieve a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions."

The Prime Minister's statement was interpreted here as an indication that Captain Wiedemann's visit might lead to the reopening of negotiations for a broad Anglo-German political settlement.

Such negotiations were broken off almost before they were begun last March when Germany suddenly moved into and annexed Austria.

The eyes of Berlin meanwhile are upon the acceptability of the concessions about to be offered by the Czechoslovak Government to the Sudeten Germans. These concessions are contained in legislation still to be passed at Prague where President Benes and Dr. Milan Hodza, the Foreign Minister, are today putting the finishing touches to their plans after difficult negotiations, now successfully completed, with other party leaders.

Basis for Bargaining

One of the Sudeten German complaints is at not having been taken more fully into the confidence of the Prague Government regarding this legislation. The reason for this reticence, it is explained, has lain in the need for first ascertaining what could be agreed upon in the Government itself and correspondents here learn it is hoped to supply Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, with full particulars this week.

British and French endeavor at the moment, therefore, is understood to be to prevent a dangerous deadlock by persuading both sides to regard this legislation not as a cut and dried offer, to be taken or left, but as a negotiating basis open to modification in all directions.

Meanwhile Germany can be under

¶(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Last Boston managed steamship line expected to go to New York management.

Wellesley Professor urges social progress through schools and labor unions.

Waterbury fraud case continued until September.

Youngsters' toy yacht races held despite rain.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

President Seeks Third Term? All Washington Is Saying So

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 21—Third-term talk for President Roosevelt is on everybody's lips today in Washington.

That perhaps, is the biggest political news of the day. It is not that anyone has definite information on the subject. Quite the reverse. The striking feature is that two years before a national election, the possibility of a Chief Executive seeking a third term after a 150-year precedent to the contrary has become so generally accepted that the matter is now taken definitely as something to be reckoned with. It is part of all political discussions. Three nationally syndicated columnists, whose articles are published side by side in a local paper all devoted their columns yesterday to the one subject.

There has been third term talk at the close of nearly every second-term President in history. To a certain extent the discussion is encouraged by the President because it helps him keep control over his party in Congress. Thus, in any event, it is not likely that Mr. Roosevelt will immediately declare himself. But in the present case the talk has gone further than at any time in recent history. Mr. Roosevelt has broken so many precedents that is is widely assumed he might attack this one. His just-concluded trip across the United States was like a campaign tour. More than that, there is a surprising absence of any rival to Mr. Roosevelt on the New Deal presidential list. All these matters enter the discussion.

For immediate political news, Mr. Roosevelt's ardent supporter, Representative Jerry J. O'Connell (D) of Montana, has won a victory in the state primaries under circumstances that hint at a test of strength between the New Deal and opposing Senator Burton K. Wheeler factions. Mr. O'Connell told voters he had been instructed by President Roosevelt "to defeat Senator Wheeler's machine so he wouldn't be back in 1940." The O'Connell victory is being hailed here by New Dealers as another warning to Conservative Democrats.

Almost overshadowing this is the endorsement given last night by William Green, A. F. of L. leader, to Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Roosevelt leader of the Senate, in his race against Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler in the Kentucky primaries. Roosevelt prestige is intimately bound up in this Kentucky battle, where the C. I. O.-dominated Non-Partisan League has already endorsed Mr. Barkley. There have been rumors that outside aid was going to Governor Chandler in an effort to injure Mr. Roosevelt through Senator Barkley, but these have not been verified.

The Federation's endorsement was accompanied by an important declaration of its political policy. It followed its earlier endorsement of Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland, who is contesting the renomination of Senator Millard E. Tydings, in the primaries. Senator Tydings is one of the conservatives marked for the Roosevelt "purge," and Mr. Lewis has already been backed by the C. I. O.

"The Federation," said Mr. Green in a broadcast last night, "now as always, is following its traditional non-partisan political policy. Simply stated, it is that we support the friends of labor and oppose the enemies of labor."

Significant of Mr. Roosevelt's position in the party is the fact that two Democratic Senators now conspicuously marked for the "purge" have just found it good policy to praise him, even while their opponents are proclaiming that they are "100 per cent New Dealers."

On Monday, in Georgia, Senator Walter F. George, opponent of many of Mr. Roosevelt's major projects, praised Mr. Roosevelt, and referred to him as "that great and good man."

Senator Tydings himself, who is being bitterly fought by the Inner New Deal Group, a day later told a Maryland audience that "he was not fighting the President." He added, however, that he was proud of his vote against the court and executive reorganization bills. The Roosevelt "purge" is likely to have effect on the more timid Democratic members as an object lesson, even though it is not pressed to the limit.

The third-term issue brought comment here from Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, who declared the President would receive 75 per cent of his State's Democratic ballots if he ran again.

Forest Fires Eat Into Village

SEATTLE, Wash., July 21 (AP)—Forest fires ate into a Canadian resort settlement and roared across new Pacific Northwest timberlands despite the dogged efforts of 6,000 fire fighters.

The 10,000-acre Campbell Lake conflagration on Vancouver Island encircled Forbes Landing and then leaped into buildings of the village, in the heart of the island's hunting, fishing, and logging area.

The 30 residents remaining there and a small band of fighters were evacuated by automobile over a logging road after the main highway was engulfed. No loss of life was reported.

From British Columbia to Oregon, and from the Pacific coastline to western Montana an estimated 600 fires were burning, some of them out of control. The burned and burning area totaled about 63,000 acres.

Japan's Islands on Move?

Japanese natural scientists say that the four islands comprising Japan proper are sinking on the eastern coasts and rising on the south.

The Camera Views the News

Acme

Turkey and France Reach Agreement

Suad Bey, left rear, Turkish Ambassador to France, and Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, pictured in Paris as they reached an agreement between the two countries providing for a joint military occupation of the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The patrolling became necessary to halt disorders in connection with the projected plebiscite to determine the balance between Moslem and Syrian control.

© International

A President and Ambassador Meet

Joseph P. Kennedy, right, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is pictured with Dr. Douglas Hyde, first President of Eire, during the Ambassador's recent visit to the Vice-Regal Lodge in Dublin. Mr. Kennedy flew from London to meet the Irish poet and scholar.

Group to Present U. S. Health Plan To 1939 Congress

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Miss Josephine Roche, Chairman of the President's Committee on Medical Care, said the 1939 Congress would be asked to authorize a broad national health program.

She declined to discuss its scope, but indicated it would be patterned after the $850,000,000-a-year plan submitted to the National Health Conference.

The big question was the probable attitude of the American Medical Association toward such legislation. Officials of the society criticized the committee's program as not answering the problem of obtaining adequate medical care for all.

It was apparent, however, that the legislation would have the backing of a sizable group of doctors. The Committee of Physicians, composed of "rebel" leaders in the A. M. A., called a meeting in New York to discuss results of the conference.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A. M. A. Journal, compared the suggested program to an attempt to fly to Ireland without proper equipment.

"A program planned in the light of conditions in this Country during the past 10 years," he said, "can not be a far-reaching program planned for a Nation which is to go forward during the next 10 years."

A greater problem than medical care, he declared, is providing food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and a job with adequate wages for everyone in the United States.

Dr. Fishbein added, however, that the conference had dramatized medical needs and that he intended to recommend that physicians "do all they can to meet these immediate and pressing needs without sacrificing the standards of medical care."

He said the deliberations of the conference indicated clearly that "all medical activities of the Government must be placed under the direction of a secretary in the President's cabinet."

Youthful Liberal Winner in Ontario

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 21 (CP)—One of the youngest candidates to contest an election in Ontario in years, retained Brantford for the Liberal party yesterday in a by-election called to elect a successor to the late M. M. MacBride, provincial Minister of Labor.

H. Louis Hagey, a 31-year-old barrister, former Alderman and a member of the Public Utilities Commission, polled a plurality of 1,146 votes over Reginald Welsh, Conservative candidate, and two other opponents. The vote: Hagey, 6,284; Welsh 5,138; Paul Debragh, Socialist-Labor, 58; Walter J. Dowden, Labor-Progressive, 2,344.

Wounded Veterans Back

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-five wounded veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American unit of the Spanish Loyalist forces, limped off the French liner Champlain July 20. They were accompanied by Frederick Thompson, San Francisco manufacturer, who is Secretary-Treasurer of a Paris committee which paid the veterans' passage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hays Says Film Trade Faces Trust Probe Co-operatively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, declares in commenting on the Federal anti-trust suit just begun, that the film industry "will generally welcome the prospect of a comprehensive, fair, and conclusive endeavor to clarify the applications of existing laws to the trade customs inherent in the development of the motion picture industry. Courts clarify and explain the meaning of law," he added in a prepared statement. "Such a suit as this can do just that.

"The trade customs of the industry were born and have developed under unique and peculiar necessities never before encountered in commerce or law. Yet the existing structure of production, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures has brought to the theater the greatest classics of literature, history, drama, and music at a price that has commanded a universal audience even during the darkest days of depression.

Growth of Industry

"On the economic side, an industry starting a few years ago with nothing, now normally employs more than 280,000 people, keeps 17,500 theaters in more than 9,000 cities and towns in the United States alone in regular operation, produces $1,000,000,000 worth of business in the local communities and pays to the Federal Government about $100,000,000 a year in taxes. It has pioneered in a labor policy which has kept wages high, working conditions much above the average, and the industry relatively free from unfortunate labor disturbances.

"It is hoped that judicial clarification will dispel the fog of uncertainty with regard to some customs which have grown up in the industry. Pictures, like other dramatic entertainment, must be created, not manufactured. Pictures go on tour, as does a road company, each in a definite theater first, for a specified period and within a given territory to draw upon. This explains the well-known trade expressions of first-runs, clearance, and zoning. Yet so finely adjusted is the system that the most expensive production of the year is available in time to the smallest theaters in the land for the lowest possible admission price.

"Not merely the methods but much of the structure of the industry is the result of necessity. The assurance of a continuous supply of product and the regular service of entertainment is vital to the very existence of the theater. Thus it was that the processes of integration began that have brought the well-established units which today are such important and useful factors.

"In this industry the advantages of big business and little business supplement each other through the joint efforts of the great units making and distributing the greater pictures and the smallest theaters exhibiting them in every hamlet.

Competition Keen

"In this great field the keenest competition always is the order of the day. With every studio competing to produce the best entertainment, every distributor competing for sales, and every theater competing for the best film product involving 12,000,000 individual transactions every year, the problems of trade relations have grown with the growth of the industry. This industry has not shirked its responsibility for the solution of these problems. A committee of leading producers and distributors is now engaged in considering readjustments in the intricate machinery of this business to the end that it may even better serve the public interest.

"The real customers of the industry—a potential motion picture public in the United States of approximately 110,000,000 people—are interested primarily in the entertainment and social values of the screen brought to them at prices to meet everyone's pocketbook. The middlemen of the industry, the wholesale distributors and the retail exhibitors have seen in self-regulation, rather than in legislation, the final solution of the trade problems peculiar to the business. If the present action instituted by the Department of Justice, in civil proceedings, clarifies the law applicable to the complex business operations of the motion picture industry it should promote the further progress of the screen."

New Locomotive Expected to Spur Steam's Comeback

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 21 (AP)—The steam railroad train, now over-shadowed by diesel-driven streamliners, is coming back—in sleek dress, with tremendous power and drastic mechanical revisions.

A newly-developed steam turbine electric locomotive was described yesterday to the opening session of the sixty-eighth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers by C. P. Kahler of Omaha, electrical engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Engineers also heard their President, Henry Earle Riggs of Ann Arbor, Mich., caution them against unionization — "the most annoying problem of the present day."

Discussing railroad development, Mr. Kahler said:

"In our search for a suitable and economical high-speed locomotive, we are building and will soon place in operation a steam turbine electric locomotive which will be the first of its type ever built."

The locomotive, Mr. Kahler said, is really a traveling steam electric generating power plant "with all the refinements of a modern central station. The cab and general appearance of each unit will be very similar to the latest streamline train."

The newest "iron horse" will be air conditioned and have powerful electric brakes capable of stopping the train, traveling 100 m. p. h. at the same distance old steam locomotives could at 60 m. p. h.

In his address on the relation of the National Society to the engineering profession, Mr. Riggs said:

"The most annoying problem of the present day is that of unionization. With labor leaders active in the attempt to bring every employee group into some form of union organization, with political and official pressure being brought to bear . . . to compel such affiliation, many young engineers and employees in sub-engineering positions need some professional society or group to turn to for advice and support.

"The true answer is that engineering is a profession and not a trade. The labor union or trade union does not solve the engineer's problems."

Engineers heard a technical discussion by A. T. Mitchelson of Berkeley, Calif., senior Irrigation Engineer of the United States Department of Agriculture, on methods of percolating water to natural, underground reservoirs.

S. R. Newman, of Salt Lake City, District Traffic Manager for United Airlines, told of development of air transportation and predicts that "air transportation . . . will become—some day soon—the most regular and efficient of any known form of transportation."

Portugal Places Its Recognition On Ethiopia's Status

LISBON, Portugal, July 21 (AP)—Portugal today recognized Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

Italy's conquest of Ethiopia has now been recognized in various forms by 38 nations.

Twenty nations have accredited their Ambassadors or Envoys to Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. De jure recognition has been accorded Italy's African Empire by 10 governments, de facto recognition by four, and unspecified action has been taken by four others, including Portugal.

Earle 'Grounded' For Plane Crash

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 21 (AP)—Grounded for two weeks for disobeying his flying instructor by making a flight that ended in a crack-up, Gov. George H. Earle said thoughtfully today "I have learned a valuable lesson—just like any schoolboy."

Col. Camille Vinet, chief of the State Aeronautics Bureau, temporarily suspended the Governor's flying privileges last night with an admonition to "use better judgment next time."

Governor Earle, with a 10 hours' solo experience in a straight-winged plane and about 100 hours in the old autogiro he used in campaigning several years ago, started the flight as a practice spin around the Harrisburg State Airport.

He circled a few times in his new cabin plane, then suddenly headed east. "It was perfectly clear when I started, but in about 15 minutes I ran into a storm," Governor Earle said later.

For an hour Governor Earle fought to pierce the fog to land at Philadelphia. Then fuel ran low. He "picked out a spot" on the campus of Ellis College at Newtown Square.

"Just as I was about to come down my motor sputtered. My gas was gone."

"I made a nice three-point landing, all right, but the grass was wet and I skidded about 185 yards into a tree. My safety belt saved me from going right through the windshield."

U. S. Training Ship Reaches Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 21 (AP)—Twenty days out from Funchal, Maderia Islands, the square-rigger Nantucket, United States training ship, entered port here yesterday.

The vessel has cruised 7,000 miles since leaving Boston May 14 with 116 cadets aboard. Most of the trip from Funchal was under sail.

After a week here the Nantucket will go to Cuba and Halifax, Nova Scotia, before returning to Boston in September.

Serious India Floods

CALCUTTA, July 21 (AP)—Thousands are homeless as a result of floods raging throughout Assam, British Province in Northeast India.

The floodwaters were from the overflowing beds of the Brahmaputra River. Rail communications were severed over wide areas of the Province.

Harlan Defense Suffers Setback on Countercharge

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 21—The Government today rocked the foundation of a crucial defense story in the Harlan labor trial. A Kentucky state liquor and tobacco license, and the testimony of a part owner were introduced to show the jury that the saloon in the mining town of Evarts where the defense had claimed that union organizers sought liquor and swaggered out to shoot up the home of Marshall Musick, one of their colleagues, on the night of Feb. 9, was actually an empty and darkened saloon.

A. L. Turner, owner of the saloon building and the man who financed its reopening later, testified that on Feb. 9 it was being remodeled for a new tenant, Bryan Middleton. And to substantiate his story he offered a state liquor license dated Feb. 9, a beer license dated Feb. 24 and a cigarette license dated Feb. 24.

The testimony caught defense attorneys off guard. More witnesses to undermine the defense story were waiting heavily guarded by G-men in a private room across the hall and the feeling prevailed in the courtroom that a crucial issue in the outcome of the trial had been joined. The defense had built up a complete and detailed account of events in a lighted saloon that night. If disproved, it means serious damage to the defense case since the defense itself had put so much emphasis on it.

Defense Counter Charge

The saloon story is the defense countercharge for the killing of 19-year-old Bennett Musick. It constitutes the only attempt of the defense during this entire trial to meet a government charge with something more than denials. This time they built up a counter version and now it begins to totter.

There have been scores of instances of violence and intimidation charged against the coal operators and their former hired peace officers of Harlan County during this trial. But as the trial moves into the home stretch nothing stands so vital to attorneys on both sides as the fact that a 19-year old boy was cut down in his father's home that night by bullets which the Government contends were intended for his father, Marshall Musick.

Its importance was stressed yesterday when the Government, beginning the rebuttal after defense had rested its case at noon, devoted the entire afternoon session to the task of trying to prove that a single union organizer was in Pineville, Ky., 43 miles from the Musick home in Harlan County, at the time when the bullets were fired.

Is a Pivotal Point

Much hinges on this. The original Government story was that a band of union organizers who allegedly did not dare stay in Harlan County after nightfall in those days were in a hotel in Pineville that night. The defense built up a compact story that one of the union organizers, Belton Youngblood, was actually in Harlan and was one of a group of four men who took their guns from a back room in a small hotel in the Harlan County town of Evarts shortly before the shooting, and returned them shortly after to their hooks in the hotel.

If the defense version can be made to stick it carries with it an implication that union organizers deliberately shot up the home of one of their colleagues in order to create a false impression of deputy sheriff violence. If, on the other hand, the Government can convince the jury that Mr. Youngblood was actually in the sanctuary which Pineville provided for union organizers in those days of terror in Harlan, the impression will be left with the jury that it was a bona-fide case of deputy sheriff violence reaching a culmination in actual murder.

Pineville is 43 miles from Evarts, a small town in Harlan County, just beyond which the Musick cottage stands across a small river from the highway. The shooting took place somewhere between 8 and 8:30 in the evening. Since the road from Evarts to Pineville passes through the narrow streets of Harlan town itself, and since the rest of the road twists constantly around the bottom of mountain ridges it would take a good driver at least an hour, and probably more to make the journey.

The Government's Contention

Using eight different witnesses all on this one point, the Government presented the jury with the story that Mr. Youngblood left the Pineville Hotel which was union headquarters somewhere around 5:30 for a nearby restaurant where he was reached by telephone informing him of the shooting back in Evarts about 8:30, and that he was back in the hotel about nine.

The witnesses included the manager of the restaurant, the manager of the hotel; a Pineville barber who said he was in the restaurant when the telephone message arrived; a deputy constable and a deputy sheriff who had been asked for protection by the union organizers when they learned of the shooting; two of the other union organizers, and Marshal Musick himself who reached Pineville by train about 9:30 to be told there of what had happened to his son after he had left his home earlier in the evening.

It seems strangely anomalous that in Harlan where human life is still unbelievably cheap in this Twentieth Century the whole complex structure of this conspiracy trial should appear to rest to such a large extent on this single incident. But there was something so dramatic in the story told by Mrs. Musick of how the bullets shattered her family group around her fireside that apparently attorneys for both sides consider this one incident of vital importance to the impression left with the jury when it goes out to reach a verdict.

Wan Shi-Sen Added To Chinese Shot In Assassins' Plot

SHANGHAI, July 21 (AP)—Wan Shi-sen, Chinese member of the Japanese-dominated local Government of the Shanghai district, was shot and killed by two gunmen in his home in the International Settlement today.

One assassin escaped but the other was caught by a watchman. Settlement police questioned him and a series of widespread raids with numerous arrests followed.

There have been more than a dozen political assassinations in Shanghai since the Japanese army occupied the district. Most of the victims have been Chinese who had taken office in the Japanese-dominated regime. Wan was Chief of the Judicial Department of that regime.

Soviet Women Claim Plane Hop Record

MOSCOW (AP)—A world seaplane broken-line distance record for members of their sex is claimed by three Soviet women.

Paulina Osipenko, who is a lieutenant in the Army air force, with Vera Lomaka and Marina Raskova, flew 1,085 miles in nine hours, 32 minutes over a course, Sevastopol, Epatoria, Ochakoff- Sevastopol, on the Black Sea coast.

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Women's Place in Business Discussed by Miss Perkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—And talking of . . . . . the Ladies.

No, this is not the Sports Page. It just happens that the phrase sums up in five words the trend of a cheerful causerie voted the best press conference of recent months by a large group of London newspapermen and newspaperwomen. Or should it be newspaperladies?

Those who attended the conference came away feeling they had settled fairly conclusively the vexed question of . . . . . the Ladies, or "should married women have jobs?"

And the person who told them all about it was Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor.

The press conference was really concerned with labor questions, the United States Commission to Britain in particular. It was a young girl reporter who brought "the Ladies" into it. She was rather shy. At the very beginning she had asked: "Oh, Miss Perkins, can you tell me, do you think married women ought to work?" Only she had asked rather too shyly, in a voice which seemed to say, "I don't really want to ask this question in the least in the middle of all this labor talk, but the Editor told me to." So nobody took any notice.

It was not until there was a lull in the very serious cross-examination of Miss Perkins, and the senior reporter was trying to figure out a few even more unanswerable questions, that the girl reporter asked her question for the second time.

Miss Perkins answered by patting her hair at the back and smiling.

"But," objected a lady writer and well-known feminist from the back of the room, "it is a very important question here. We women have to fight together, don't we?"

"I don't know about fighting," Miss Perkins replied, her brown eyes twinkling. "But I must say I think it is time for women to stop being self-conscious about being women."

"Oh!" exclaimed the lady writer, "it is men who are self-conscious about being men! They don't like to think women are cleverer than they are!"

"I don't think so," declared Miss Perkins firmly. "It is not the maleness or the femaleness of the approach that matters. That does not really matter at all."

She patted her hair once more, and straightened her smart black "boater" hat.

"Do you think women are better suited for some jobs than men?" asked the girl reporter, less timid now that her unwilling opening query had turned out to be an important part of the proceedings.

"No, I don't think it," Miss Perkins said. "As I said, it is not the approach that matters. When you have a job, well, you must do it. And, if you are a man or a woman, you can still do it well."

"You don't think there is any difference between a man and a woman's approach in an executive job?" one of the men reporters asked.

"Why should there be?" came the answer. "I mean—no two men would do the same thing in quite the same way, would they? So it is quite natural that if a woman takes on a job after a man you will notice some difference in their work. That does not mean it is better or worse. It would still be different, if another man took the job."

"Naturally," said another reporter, "you think married women ought to be allowed to work."

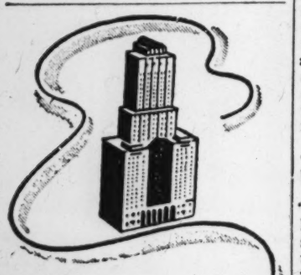
"Naturally," Miss Perkins said. "They do work, don't they? If they have not got to work in the house all day, I think it is a very good thing for them to have a job. That's my own personal opinion, mind, but I have never heard of a wrecked home merely because the wife had a job. There may have been—I don't know. But it seems more likely there will be wrecked homes if the wife sits at home playing bridge all day."

"Do you agree with a suggestion that has sometimes been made here," asked someone, "that there should always be at least two women in the Cabinet?"

"If," answered the Lady-Minister, "there are two women who want the job! I think women will always find places open for them if they are doing good work. I don't believe in any set rule on your question."

"Just one more thing, if I may, Miss Perkins," put in a rather cynical male reporter. "Do you think that women tend to tell their husbands Cabinet secrets?"

"No more," replied Miss Perkins, laughing, "than men ministers tell their wives. If your wife gossips, you don't tell her. If your husband gossips, you don't tell him. And, by the way, my husband does not gossip."



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Wonders of Research: 'Wool' Made of Milk

Manufacture of by-products of milk advances to a point where one of the largest rayon producers in the world plans to go into mass production of woolen fiber.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In Milan, Italy, 32 quarts of milk equal one "woolen" sweater, one "woolen" bathing suit, considerable table butter and enough whey to feed a pig for one day. Indications are that the making of woolen fiber from the casein of cows' milk has progressed far from the laboratory stage with the Snia Viscosa concern, one of the world's largest rayon producers, prepared to go into mass production.

During the next few months, 10 tons of artificial wool a day is to be the goal of the factory whose amazing chemical process duplicates by machinery what a lamb would accomplish digesting its mother's milk to produce wool on its back. The process merely eliminates the necessity of an animal "go-between."

According to the latest word, the new cloth made from casein wool comes in all colors and patterns, is much cheaper than cloth made from genuine wool and does not shrink with laundering.

Because it is an excellent nonconductor of heat it makes grand overcoats, business suits and men's and women's sportwear. Thousands of Italians are already wearing clothing made of the fiber and summer fashion models are showing the very latest styles in the new material. Under the microscope, the fiber is seen to lack the tiny multitudinous "hocks" possessed by ordinary wool, all of which means it can be worn next to the skin without discomfort.

Casein, well known as an essential constituent of cheese, also useful in certain types of modern paint, etc., is the ingredient of milk from which the wool comes. Butter is a by-product of separating the milk from the butter fat, and likewise whey. Whey has its acidity neutralized and is fed to pigs.

Wool is a raw material for which Italy depends almost entirely upon other countries. Like the "Ersatz" materials made by Germany during the World War, so casein wool was used as a substitute during Italy's conquest of Ethiopia when sanctions were applied. It must be considered, however, that any tremendous increase in the production of wool from milk necessarily means a reduction in Italy's exports of cheese.

Indications now point to the opening soon of an artificial wool factory in the United States through the Meyer and Marks Yarn Co., of New York City, American representatives of Snia Viscosa.

Hamilton M. Wright

A Pail of Cow's Milk Made Each Garment

Picture Graphically Shows Progress Made in Producing Artificial Wool From Cow's Milk

China's New Lamp

New lamps for the oil of China, invented by Chung Lin, "the Edison of China," are cutting down the importation of kerosene oil and raising the demand for native vegetable oils. According to an account published in Current History, the government of China realized the important part the invention could play in China's national economy, and helped subsidise a factory to produce the lamps on a national scale. The leaders knew the intimate link between rural bankruptcy and the woefully unfavorable foreign trade balance caused by a yearly outflow of nearly $500,000,000 in payment for imports in excess of exports. More than one-fifth of this sum was in payment for oil.

Tests of the new lamps, which combine the best features of the old style oil lamp and the kerosene lamp of modern rural China, showed that Chung Lin's product burns less fuel an hour than does a standard kerosene lamp, is cheaper to operate; especially in the interior where the cost of transporting kerosene makes the imported fuel 50 per cent higher than locally produced vegetable oil; is safer because fire hazards are reduced to a minimum; affords better illumination, and gives off no poisonous fumes or unpleasant odors and smoke.

Gasoline Test

A recent driving test through Detroit over a 10-mile course, first in the attempt to make the trip as fast as possible while keeping within a 30-mile an hour speed limit showed gasoline consumption to have been at the rate of 8.5 miles a gallon. Then traveling the same route with the same car, using best driving practice—coasting up to stoplights in neutral, starting in second, accelerating slowly, etc., stepped up the mileage to 17 miles a gallon and required but five minutes more in driving time.

19 Days of Rain

For those who feel the weather man has a particular grudge against week-ending Americans in the matter of raindrop distribution on vacation grounds—there's a tearful earful in the new 1937 report of His Majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Last June, he said, was the wettest month of the year with rain each week end and a total fall of 8.05 inches. Altogether there were 19 days of rain. Normal fall is considered to be about four inches.

J. Jackson also reported scientific observations carried on with all instruments, notably the Victoria telescope and the eight-inch transit circle, as well as services rendered to the Cape Town Municipality, the South African Railways and Harbours, the Meteorological Office, Pretoria, and British Naval vessels. A limited number of chronometers and watches are kept at the Observatory for issue to H. M. ships. An accurate check was kept on South African Standard Time.

Silver for Films

Next to the United States Mint, Eastman Kodak Company is the largest single user of silver bullion in the country. To make their photo-sensitive films and papers, the concern uses about five tons of silver bullion each week according to the Scientific American.

Herbert B. Nichols

'Small-Town' Paper in Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A lively version of the small town newspaper has appeared in the heart of this metropolis. It is the Julia Lathrop News, originated, financed, edited, and published by tenants in the new public housing project of similar name.

A mimeographed weekly selling for two cents a copy, the News makes its way thanks to advertising from neighborhood merchants and a considerable amount of volunteer service. It abounds in news of the intimate variety found in country papers.

Purchase of a new washing machine for one of the seven areas into which the project is divided is a headline matter.

"Tenants are quite thrilled," comments the reporter who adds an editorial note: "Let's all make a special effort to keep it shiny and clean."

Then there are such items as this, from another area:

"The sewing class under the supervision of Mrs. Glassner met for the second time at 2704 North Hoyne Avenue. Nineteen children attended. Much good work was done. All children from 6 to 14 are welcome. Come at once so you will be eligible to attend our picnic to be held soon."

And this, on the Sports Page:

"The North Ends trimmed the Lathrop Homes to the tune of 9-5 last Sunday. This victory adds to the string of wins for the clever members residing at the north end of the Project."

Personals also appear in this chatty sheet, like the following:

"Miss Rose Larson went last Friday to Lake Defiance, McHenry, Ill., for a week's vacation. She intends to fish, hike, and swim. However, she will send contributions to her column while on vacation. Have a good time, Rose."

"Betty Maizel of the staff of the Julia Lathrop News, graduated last Tuesday from Tulley High School. Congratulations, Betty."

Other columns are devoted to announcements of coming events, communications from the management, and other notices of a semi-official nature. The management, however, does not attempt to direct the policy of the paper, said George Schermar, tenant councillor. It may offer advice as to the best form of organization, but after the machinery is in running order it prefers to leave editorial policy in the hands of the paper's governing board.

This board is composed of one representative from each of the areas into which the project is divided. This gives each group of about 150 tenants an equal voice with every other group, said Mr. Schermar. All tenants who can help with the work of getting out the paper are invited to serve, but as a recent notice in the paper stated, "without pecuniary remuneration."

Ideas from subscribers are welcomed and acted upon. In a recent issue, a column headed "Voice of the People" carried this communication:

"I would like to know if we could have a page in the news for children, and if I could have charge of the Children's Page."

(Signed) Mrs. Jones.

There was no answer, but next week a children's page blossomed out, and at the top of the column appeared the name of its editor, Mrs. Jones.

The News was launched shortly after the opening of the project in May and has been issued with regularity ever since. At present, its editors say, it is "swamped with news," and its chief problem is to get enough headline writers, stenographers, and the like to get it all into the paper promptly.

Chicago Marches on Crime; Buys Northwestern's 'Lab'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One crime-detection laboratory, complete with equipment for unraveling baffling crimes with microscope, polygraph, and chemical combinations, and manned by a staff of experts, has been sold here.

The Chicago Police Department bought it, Northwestern University, which is said to have originated crime-detection laboratories when it started this one in 1930, sold it for $25,000.

Now, as a result of the deal, a law professor and his staff of four expert crime detectors are members of the Chicago Police Department. They won't wear silver badges nor will they be addressed as "lieutenant," but they will take orders from the Chief of Police and get their pay from his Department.

Fred E. Inbau, Assistant Professor of Law at Northwestern, plans to remain as director of the laboratory for a year. By that time he expects to be able to turn over the post to some other member of the staff. Prof. Leonarde Keeler, who organized the laboratory and developed the famous "lie detector" in it, has decided to give up his work with the laboratory and remain with the University.

The University's work in crime detection, carried on over the last eight years, has led to establishment of similar laboratories in most large cities, said Professor Inbau.

The laboratory is located in a building off the University campus near downtown Chicago and the City can take over the place by paying rent of $225 a month. In this headquarters are located several different kinds of laboratories all doing work which makes it difficult for criminals to escape justice. There is one room for firearms identification or ballistics. Another is for microscopic analysis of materials connected with crimes. There are also chemical and photographic laboratories, and the famous "interrogation room" where suspected persons are given "lie-detector" tests.

While Dr. Keeler, who developed this instrument, insists it is not a "lie detector" but rather an aid to examiners of suspected persons to be used with other kinds of evidence, the machine probably has done more to popularize crime detection than any other device. It records graphically the physical effects of telling lies upon the teller. Deception, guilt, or innocence are not recorded but they can be "diagnosed" from its readings, explains Dr. Keeler.

Extended use of laboratory devices for unraveling crime mysteries in Chicago is expected from the purchase of the laboratory. For the University, with many demands upon its resources, could give only a small part of the laboratory's time to Chicago police department problems, Prof. Inbau said. The city is scheduled to be running the laboratory by the end of the month.

Arizona to Vote on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Prohibition and homestead tax exemption are the principal issues before the people of Arizona this year.

Initiated constitutional amendments providing for a bone-dry Arizona, and for removing from the assessment rolls all homes and farms up to a market value of $5,000, will appear on the general election ballot in November. Energetic campaigns are planned in behalf of both plans.

The Arizona Temperance Federation, headed by the Rev. Ora R. Weed, Glendale, is responsible for initiating the amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, possession or transportation of intoxicating liquors. Two years ago the Federation attempted to initiate the same proposition but failed to get some of the petitions filed on time. This time an earlier start was made and 22,879 signatures were obtained, with not a paid circulator employed.

An alliance of several ministerial and church groups, styled the United Dry Campaign, disagreed with the Federation's belief that Arizona is ready to attempt a cure of the liquor evil by returning to prohibition. The U. D. C. decided to initiate a local option law, but dropped the movement, and all its members are supporting the dry amendment.

Non-Party British Group Aims To Focus League Way to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Behind the campaign now being conducted here "in defense of peace and freedom in association with the League of Nations" stands a group of men and women who are organizing meetings to supplement the "national unity" speeches by Mr Winston Churchill.

This little group, known familiarly as "the focus," meets periodically for luncheon to discuss ways and means of furthering its objects. Prominent members include Mr. Wickham Steed, Sir Normal Angell, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Lord Willingdon, and Sir Robert Waley Cohen. Recently they acquired Headway, journal of the League of Nations Union, as a mouthpiece for their views.

A new and larger version of this paper is to be launched in October. It will be run on commercial lines but its profits apart from a small fixed rate of interest are to be allocated to the League of Nations Union, whose aims are substantially those of the "focus" group.

Possible Results

Although the objects of the "peace and freedom" campaign are avowedly nonparty, it is generally agreed that if they are successful they will bring about the replacement of the present National Government in Great Britain by one which would include not only Mr. Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden, but probably Sir Archibald Sinclair (Independent Liberal) and some of the more moderate Laborites as well.

So far none of the big political parties have given the peace and freedom movement their blessing. But a number of smaller organizations, particularly among the nonparty L. N. U. youth groups, and about 20 Trade Unions and Co-Operative Societies, have signified acceptance.

A considerable number of individuals of all parties have also rallied to the campaign. Indeed, individuals from all the three chief political parties are among the original sponsors. Mr. Churchill, for instance, is a Conservative, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, a Liberal, and Sir Norman Angell, a Laborite.

Associated States

The basis of the campaign is that peace-loving nations must combine if they want to retain their freedom and that the right way to combine is on the framework for the peaceful settlement of disputes which is provided by the League Covenant. Taking the Anglo-French defensive alliance as a starting-point, it is proposed to build up a network of associated states including firstly Czechoslovakia as the most threatened and then Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, the Baltic, Scandinavian and Balkan groups, and perhaps Soviet Russia.

Such a group, Mr. Churchill said at Manchester, would be able to offer "a great measure of armed security for peace."

Mr. Churchill added, "If we could get as far as that, the war danger would be removed, perhaps for our lifetime, and the United States would signal her encouragement and sympathy." His aim, he said, is "not the encirclement of Germany, but the encirclement of an aggressor."

Later, at Birmingham, Mr. Churchill appealed for a world-wide front to combat the "volcanic forces" of Europe's dictators.

"Kind words are of no use" with dictators, Mr. Churchill told a League of Nations Union meeting here. "We and other countries stand in great danger."

Yet to form "a war combination against a single state," Mr. Churchill declared, "would be a crime. To form a combination for mutual defense against a probable aggressor is not only no crime but the highest moral duty and virtue."

Key Is Out in Oklahoma

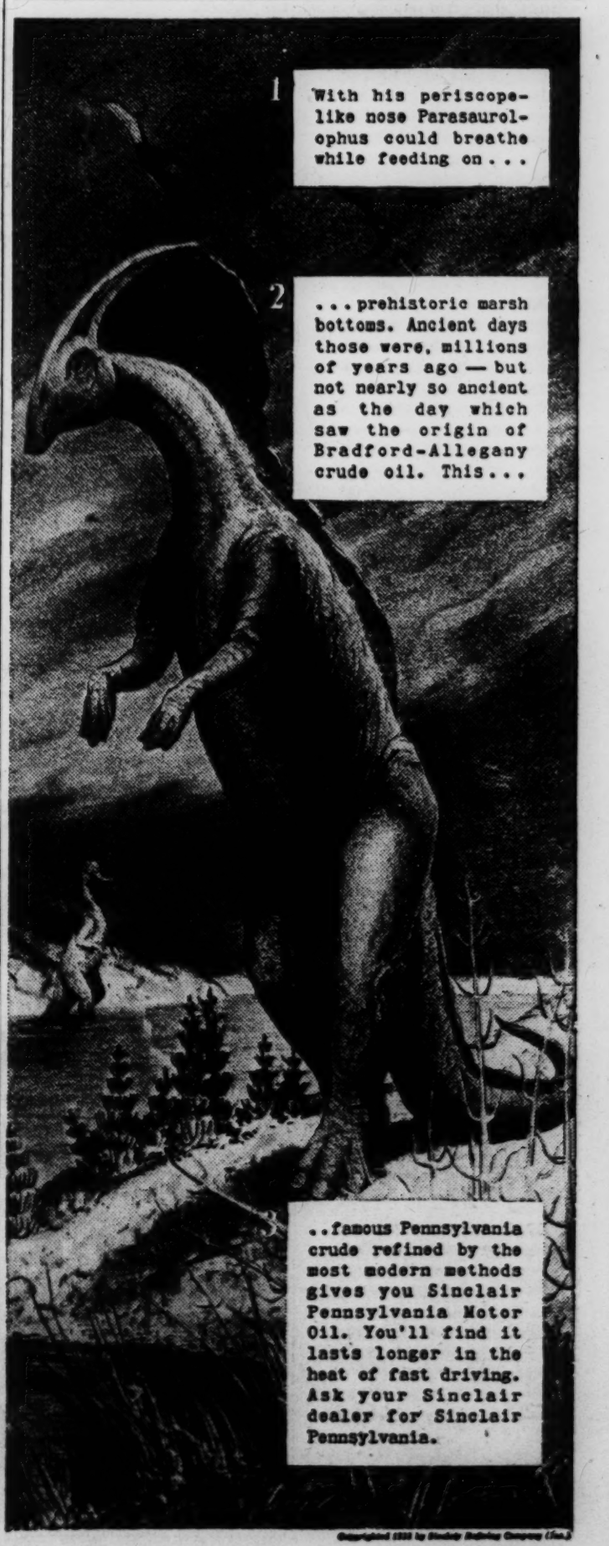
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 21 (AP)—Leon C. Phillips became the undisputed Democratic nominee for Governor yesterday when W. S. Key, runner-up in the July 12 primary, abandoned further attempts to obtain a recount of votes. The State Election Board dismissed Mr. Key's recount petition because of failure to serve notice on all eight of his opponents. Mr. Phillips led Mr. Key by 3,105 votes in the official count.

GOLF . . . and swimming at *The Pines*, Digby, with good fishing, boating. Near *Cornwallis Inn*, Kentville, is the old Acadia of Evangeline. Tuna fishing near *Lakeside Inn*, Yarmouth, and the *Lord Nelson*, Halifax (operated by Lord Nelson Hotel Co.).

The *Pines Hotel*, June 24-Sept. 14; the *Cornwallis Inn* (is open all year); the *Lakeside Inn*, June 28-Sept. 8. New York-Boston to Yarmouth by steamer; or by rail to Saint John, N. B.—with *Ferry Service* to Digby, N. S., and Dominion Atlantic Railway connections. *See your travel agent or the*

Canadian Pacific

at 344 Madison Avenue, New York . . . or 405 Boylston Street, Boston . . . 1500 Locust Street, Philadelphia . . . 14th and N. Y. Ave. N. W., Washington


1
With his periscope-like nose Parasaurolophus could breathe while feeding on . . .
2
. . . prehistoric marsh bottoms. Ancient days those were, millions of years ago — but not nearly so ancient as the day which saw the origin of Bradford-Allegany crude oil. This . . .
. . famous Pennsylvania crude refined by the most modern methods gives you Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. You'll find it lasts longer in the heat of fast driving. Ask your Sinclair dealer for Sinclair Pennsylvania.

Buy your tires this modern way! Goodyear casings for traction and longer wear . . . Goodyear LifeGuards for safety!

Goodyear LifeGuards are reserve tires within your tires. They replace conventional inner tubes. If outer casing and tube fail, LifeGuard remains inflated, enabling you to bring your car to a smooth, safe stop.

They can be used in any brand of tire—new or old.

GO TO YOUR GOODYEAR DEALER—LET HIM SHOW YOU THAT LIFEGUARDS SAVE YOU MORE THAN THEY COST—THAT YOU ARE PAYING FOR LIFEGUARDS WHETHER YOU HAVE THEIR PROTECTION OR NOT!

You can't get better protection "to save your life"

GOLDEN STAIRS TO HAPPINESS!

What a leap life takes with true help—things honestly designed to promote confidence and zest!

Pediforme
New York, 36 West 36th St. • Brooklyn-Flatbush • Fordham
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Every step in the patterning and making of Pediforme Shoes is a step that brings the best of materials and workmanship to your service.
These Pediforme steps, ours and yours, have a lift that carries all of us up shining stairs to glorious experiences!
Let these smart, cool summer white Pediformes, illustrated here, take you to the most pleasant occasions, the keenest enjoyments!
White Kid also Buckskin, . . $11
White Kid $11
Girls' Calfskin, White, Blue, $7

Britain Plans 15 Transatlantic Flights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 21—Britain's immediate plans for development of the North Atlantic air route were revealed in the House of Commons yesterday.

The next four months will see 15 crossings by three different types of aircraft. The Mercury—flying top of the pickaback combination—is to make three round trips.

The Cabot, a newly completed super Empire flying boat, and an Albatross land plane are to make two round trips each.

The extra crossing will be made late in October by a second Albatross which is to stay in America to carry out Winter survey flights.

The Cabot is the first of a fleet of eight improved Empire flying boats under construction for Imperial Airways. The Albatross planes, belonging to the Air Ministry, are four-engined land planes with a maximum speed of 240 miles an hour.

Britain's pickaback plane is technically known as the Short-Mayo Composite Aircraft.

Advantages of Plane

When lifted by its launching ship, the Maia, the Mercury has a longer nonstop range than any other aircraft of its size in the world. On less than 1,200 gallons of gasoline, the Mercury can carry a payload of 1,000 pounds a distance of 3,500 miles, nonstop.

Imperial Airways claim that the pickaback plane represents the greatest advance in the science of aeronautics since the World War.

It has been proved that the range of a given airplane can be more than doubled by launching it from a larger carrier plane.

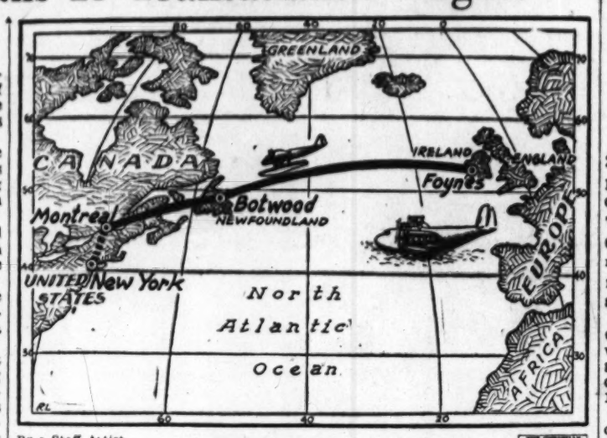
Lower Costs Cited

From the operator's angle, the pickaback plane is interesting because it makes for economy. Present day progress in aviation has made it possible to build large planes of orthodox type to carry many passengers over distances of more than 3,500 miles nonstop. With a composite plane, it is claimed, the same progress in mechanics can always be utilized and a smaller plane can carry the same load the same distance at less cost.

For transatlantic flying only two lower components would be needed, but small upper planes could be built in any numbers, to give several services a day. The cost of a large flying boat is about £100,000. For this cost 10 planes like the Mercury could be built.

Whether Imperial Airways decide to develop any part of their services, either Empire or Atlantic, on these lines remains to be seen. Much will depend on the outcome of the experimental flights.

The Mercury will be without the assistance of the lower carrier plane Maia when it arrives in America. Consequently the return trip is expected to be undertaken by easy stages, via the Azores.



By a Staff Artist

Route of Pickaback Plane

Heavy Line Shows Route Followed From Foynes, Ireland, to Montreal by the Mercury. The Dotted Line Shows the Projected Flight From Montreal to New York.

Corrigan 'Luck' Talk Feared For Effect on Youthful Fliers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 21—Reappraisal of the transatlantic solo flight of Douglas G. Corrigan is going on here with growing apprehension that continued dramatization of his adventure as sheer daring and "good luck" may have a bad effect upon safety in the air. Aviation experts stress that just as there are more losers than winners in the Irish Sweepstakes, so there have been more losers than winners in solo attempts to span the Atlantic Ocean.

Jerome Lederer, Secretary of the National Safety Council's Section on Aeronautics, said today that the Corrigan flight was far better planned than the first reports would indicate. If this view is brought to the fore along with praise for the accomplishment, he said, it might have a beneficial effect in heading off imitation flights from young men, who have been led to believe the accomplishment was mere spontaneity and "the luck of the Irish."

Aviation Stimulus

Simultaneously, Kenneth P. Behr, Operations Manager at Floyd Bennett Field, characterized the Corrigan hop as "one of the greatest solo flights in the history of aviation."

"The effect of this flight has been almost identical with that of Charles Lindbergh, for they have both stimulated popular interest in aviation to a marked degree," he said. "Since Corrigan landed in Ireland, I have received 35 letters from young men all over the Country asking for permission to come and work as aviation mechanics without pay. I'll receive 200 more similar requests."

Mr. Behr held that interest in aviation was almost at a standstill when Colonel Lindbergh made his Paris hop. That flight gave the aviation industry almost a 10-year impetus, he declared, adding that reaction to the Corrigan flight has almost duplicated that to Colonel Lindbergh's.

Mr. Lederer, whose opinion was reinforced by Lew Palmer, Secretary of the Council's Aeronautical Committee, declared the Corrigan airplane, characterized as "an old crate," was more airworthy than most people believed. He insisted that far from improvising the flight, it was probably well and patiently planned and rehearsed.

While it was true, Mr. Lederer said, that the 1929 model plane flown by Mr. Corrigan lacked many of the instruments and safety devices of the modern aircraft, it possessed every essential for the flight. It carried two compasses, he said, and had an engine that had been tested and kept in superb condition.

Dress Rehearsal

What was most important, according to Mr. Lederer, Mr. Corrigan used his flight from California to New York as a dress rehearsal. On that hop, he said, the Irish flyer tested his airplane, its consumption of fuel, his motor, and himself. By the time the flyer arrived in New York, Mr. Lederer said he believed he had obtained all the information necessary for the ocean hop save one thing.

"The one factor that Corrigan appears to have left unchecked," Mr. Lederer continued, "was that of the weather. There is no record that he asked for reports of weather conditions over the Atlantic. If he did not, this oversight was a serious flaw in what otherwise would seem to be a careful planning of the entire flight; but he could have obtained weather reports from numerous sources without identifying himself."

Meticulous Plans

The sober, but undramatic, fact remains, Mr. Lederer said, that successful solo flights across the Atlantic from Colonel Lindbergh to Mr. Corrigan have been made by men who have been unusually expert pilots and mechanics and who have laid plans with meticulous care for their ventures. Otherwise, according to him, "the odds are 10 to 1 against success."

Reports being picked up from California multiply the clews in support of the view that this was a planned flight. Mr. Corrigan, for instance, was said to have fasted for extended periods to see how long he could function on 15 cents worth of chocolate—his rations for the ocean hop.

Both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Lederer admitted, however, there was more than a usual amount of speculation in the Corrigan venture, in view of the age of the machine and the absence of modern instruments. If he did not check on the weather, the flight was a major gamble, according to them. The Irish aviator ran into a strong tailwind and arrived in Ireland in a little better than 28 hours. He had gasoline aboard sufficient for about 40 hours aloft. Had he not encountered the tailwind, his time might have been much greater and his gasoline might well have become dangerously low. Did he or did he not gamble that there would be a tailwind or did he know? That is the question, the answer to which will settle finally for many whether or not Mr. Corrigan was a heedless and foolhardy youth or whether he was a courageous, but heady, aviator of the clan to which the great bulk of famous solo fliers have belonged.

Canada Reports Steady Increase In Civil Aviation

OTTAWA (CP)—A total of 26,205,766 pounds of freight and express were carried by air in Canada during 1937 compared with 25,387,719 in 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a preliminary report on civil aviation. Amount of mail carried was 1,411,213 pounds against 1,161,069.

The number of paying passengers carried totalled 112,472 compared with 99,451 and nonpaying passengers 48,045 against 19,209. Crews carried numbered 200,930 against 132,096.

There were 202,534 flights of aircraft compared with 160,014. Hours flown totalled 126,550 against 101,953 and miles flown 10,626,630 compared with 7,803,942. The average duration of a flight was 37 minutes against 38. A total of 2,274,852 gallons of gasoline and 61,475 gallons of lubricating oil were consumed compared with 1,681,517 and 51,730, respectively.

The number of light airplane clubs totalled 22 and had 1,194 flying members and 1,189 other members. There were no clubs listed for 1936. Pupils given instruction numbered 1,649 compared with 1,304.

Hughes

(Continued from Page 1)

vessels almost entirely, leaving the ocean to cargo-carrying vessels.

While Mr. Hughes was decorated with United States Flag Association's Cross of Honor and his flight reflown in many eulogistic speeches, the flier devoted most of his talk to a future of Jules Verne-wonders to come.

Aviation of Future

He foresaw a day when the word "luck" would be banished from aviation, which he characterized as "the true infant industry of the United States," with "limitless boundaries beyond the scope of the most fantastic imagination."

Mr. Hughes' crew, Lieut. Thomas Thurlow, Harry P. M. Connor, Richard Stoddard and Edward Lunt, received the Association's Flag Medals, which were presented by Col. James A. Moss, President of the Association. Mr. Hughes was introduced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the World's Fair, who described him as the "number one airman of the United States and of the world."

Mr. Hughes, who characteristically alluded to the introduction as a "bit too much of a build-up," said he wanted to speak mainly of a day when aviation would have found its place "among the other precise scientific developments of the age."

Mr. Hughes conjured up a picture of the air-liner of tomorrow landing in New York Harbor.

More Modern Devices

"The ship will not be in the water at the moment," he said, "it will be just a few feet above the surface, gliding between two rows of buoys, marking one of the landing paths across New York harbor from which all other craft will be excluded.

"The pilot, in all likelihood, will be effecting a landing through the operation of controls similar to those now in use—perhaps smaller and requiring less force to actuate, since the larger control section of the plant will be moved by hydraulic or electric power governed by the pilot's control.

"Ahead of the pilot on the instrument board will be many new and unfamiliar faces. One—a large dial—will be reading successively four, four, three, three, two, telling the pilot exactly how many feet the bottom of his ship is from the water. Another will indicate the exact rate of descent and how hard he will hit the water. A third instrument will tell just how many miles of the landing runway lie behind the plane and how many are still ahead. A fourth will show whether he is to the right or center of the landing field."

A Precision Task

The same triumph of precision foreseen by Mr. Hughes for landing operations will be available, according to him, for every mile of a transatlantic hop. By means of improved celestial navigation and radio beams transmitted from surface vessels anchored along the way, the course and time of the plane's crossing will be so well governed that passengers can look at the schedule to know exactly when to look out the windows to see a sister plane passing in the opposite direction.

Mr. Hughes voiced appreciation for the co-operation of the State Department in obtaining permission from foreign nations to fly over their territory and to the Navy Department for the help of its radio stations. He also expressed gratitude to the United States Army for the use of its radio stations in Alaska, to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; to the United States Coast Guard, for the aid of its patrol boats off the Newfoundland coast and in the Bering Sea, and to the French Government for its co-operation and the meteorological data it furnished him.

He paid an especially high compliment to Ambassador Alexander A. Troyanovsky for "the unbelievably fine co-operation we got in his country, without which the flight would have been impossible."

Irish Welcome Prepared

NEW YORK (AP)—The O'Briens, the Kellys, the Sullivans, and Foleys prepared to give Douglas Corrigan, the daring young man in the flying machine, an Irish welcome "befitting his accomplishments" on his return to New York.

George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens, accepted from a delegation of prominent Irish-Americans the chairmanship of a committee to arrange a reception for the transatlantic flier.

Others on the committee include former Mayors James J. Walker and John P. O'Brien, Jack Dempsey, James J. Braddock, and Sidney Lane, former international Irish football champion.

Discussing Chaco Peace

© International

Three Conference Principals Talk It Over

Reading From Left: Dr. Diez de Medina, Foreign Minister of Bolivia; Dr. José Cantilo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and Dr. Cecilio Baez, Foreign Minister of Paraguay, Shown When Bolivia and Paraguay Accepted Chaco Peace Terms Without Reservation on July 9.

Solidarity of Americas Hailed in Chaco Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed the conviction that the treaty would have been impossible "unless there had existed a very real inter-American solidarity in support of our peace machinery."

Colorful Moment

The conference in the Pan American Union's Board room today was one of the most momentous in its history. In the patio the fountains played amid their surroundings of exotic plants. The Board room itself was newly finished in gold brocade. The Hull and other speeches were broadcast both to the United States and by short-wave beam toward South America.

Address Before Board

Mr. Hull said:

Fellow Members of the Governing Board:

I have asked you to meet today because I was sure that you would share my belief that the Governing Board of the official international organization of the American Republics should record its opinion of the significance of the act which is taking place this afternoon at the Chaco Peace Conference in Buenos Aires.

We, as representatives of our Governments and peoples in the Pan American Union, share the deep feeling of thankfulness, hope, and pride that must exist throughout our continents as the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay sign a treaty of peace, friendship, and boundaries. We are thankful that the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia have given proof of an enlightened statesmanship and leadership which will spare their peoples the renewed horror and suffering of war, and will assure their countries of progress and well-being under the guarantee of peace. We are hopeful that this striking triumph of the principle of friendly settlement of international disputes will bring renewed courage and strength to all those throughout the world who are striving for orderly progress, based on justice and law. We may be proud that the free and democratic nations of the New World have demonstrated again that our inter-American system of consultation and co-operation is a live and vital force in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of friendly international relations. It is a splendid culmination of three years of co-operative effort at the Chaco Peace Conference.

With the approval of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and with such changes as the members of the Board may suggest, I believe it fitting that the Board should adopt a resolution similar to the following and should telegraph it to the Chairman of the Peace Conference at Buenos Aires:

Text of Telegram

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, meeting in special session on July 21, 1938, upon the occasion of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship, and boundaries between the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay at the peace conference in Buenos Aires;

And fully aware of the significance to all the American peoples of the instrument to which the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia have pledged their faith and support;

Resolves:

1. To express to the Governments of the two parties to the treaty the heartfelt felicitations of the members of the Governing Board upon this striking proof of statesmanship, constructive leadership, and devotion to the inter-American principle of the pacific settlement of international differences;

2. To place on record a tribute to the effective efforts and loyal co-operation of the mediatory powers and of their delegates to the present Peace Conference who have labored with such ability and devotion to help achieve this success which always will mark one of the brightest pages in the record of inter-American relations;

3. To extend to the Government of the Argentine Republic, which has acted as host to the Peace Conference and whose Ministers for Foreign Affairs have acted as Chairmen of the Conference, special congratulations for its great contribution to this splendid achievement;

4. To call attention to the credit due to the many representatives of the American Republics who, during the past several years, have participated generously and ably in the work of reaching a settlement of this long-standing dispute;

5. To express its conviction that the signing of the present treaty would have been imposible unless there had existed a very real inter-American solidarity in support of our peace machinery and a powerful public opinion in all of our nations insistent upon the abolishment of war as an instrument of international policy;

6. And, finally, to request the Director General of the Pan American Union to telegraph the text of this resolution to his Excellency, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic and Chairman of the Peace Conference.

Bolivian's Address

Responding to Mr. Hull, Dr. Luis Fernando Guachalla, Minister of Bolivia, said:

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board:

It is with deep emotion that I rise to thank the Chairman of the Governing Board for the lofty and generous phrases with which he has just spoken of the signing of the peace treaty between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The reason for our rejoicing at the auspicious event which took place today at Buenos Aires, is two-fold: First, there is the significant fact that the peace accord, a truly great work of conciliation, will now allow my country to devote its energies to peaceful endeavors of internal progress and social betterment; and then, even more far-reaching in its implications, there is the added realization of the appearance, in the horizon of the American Continent, of the rising sun of international law and arbitration.

A long-standing and complex territorial feud, made more acute by the bitterness and the sufferings of a three-year war, has just been conquered by the will to peace of the American Continent. Six neutral sister Republics took upon themselves the difficult task in June, 1935; after three years of arduous negotiations, they present the world with the fruit of their efforts and of their faith in the destinies of this young hemisphere. The United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay share with Bolivia and Paraguay the glory of this journey of peace.

The sacrifices made by my country in this historic hour are the best testimony of her love for peace and international co-operation; they are an eloquent illustration of an ideal become reality, and they constitute a step forward in continental solidarity, for such solidarity must be the result, precisely, of the sacrifices and concessions of one, and all, toward the common good.

In the face of such disturbing events as are taking place in other less fortunate continents, where force and brutal war are relegating to oblivion the memory of international justice, it was imperative that the New World prove itself worthy of the hopes of all peace-loving people and men of good will, and of all who still believe in the reign of law in a civilized community of nations. The Chaco Peace constitutes that proof, and transcends, in that sense, the material and geographical limits of the territory in dispute.

In acknowledging, in the name of my Government and in that of my own, the gracious words of the Chairman of the Board, allow me to express, also, and with particular emphasis, the gratitude of Bolivia for the noble and unceasing devotion with which President Roosevelt, his eminent Secretary of State, the Hon. Cordell Hull, and the distinguished Undersecretary, the Hon. Sumner Welles, contributed to this work of peace, in which we all rejoice.

Georgia Coat of Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A uniform coat of arms for the State of Georgia is being sought by a committee. Georgia has two coats of arms, one dated 1776 and the other 1799, both similar in design but not identical.

British Housing Program Launched for Rural Areas

The News

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain is starting a rural housing program which envisages the building or reconditioning of 50,000 rural houses in the next five years.

It has the dual purpose of checking the drift of families from the farms to the cities and of raising living standards among agricultural workers.

The new houses, built from funds provided by the Government and local authorities, will be rented to farm workers for an average of about five shillings a week.

It is forecast that ultimately 200,000 rural persons will benefit in England and Wales. A similar project is under way in Scotland.

The Background

By E. S. Townroe

Member of the Central Housing Advisory Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two Acts of Parliament have been passed during the first six months of 1938, one of them recently, designed to secure the maximum degree of improvement during the next four years in the housing conditions of the agricultural population of England and Wales.

Similar Acts have also been passed for Scotland. It is estimated that the additional cost to public funds under this new legislation during one year in Great Britain will be well over £1,000,000.

Various attempts have been made since the World War to provide cottages at low rents within the reach of the comparatively low wages paid to agricultural labor. The latest Act extends previous legislation in providing financial assistance for improving and modernizing old country cottages.

Experience has proved that by careful attention it should usually be possible to make the life of the occupants of an old house reconstructed as healthy and as comfortable as in a new house on the old site. It is also intended to relieve overcrowding by the addition of extra bedrooms to enlarge cottages.

Drift to Cities

Surveys which have been taken in certain districts have shown that there are thousands of cottages throughout the English countryside which are structurally sound externally but insanitary and inconvenient inside. Under such conditions it is no wonder that there has been a drift from the countryside to the towns. Indeed the rural population of England has declined by 17 per cent in the last 10 years.

The younger generation has been educated to expect much more than their fathers and mothers did. The women are not prepared to have to walk out in all weathers to fetch water from a well or a pump. The more intelligent workers who have to have a certain amount of mechanical knowledge in order to deal with agricultural machinery are not satisfied to live in a picturesque cottage, however pretty the roses may be growing round the door, if rooms are damp and if the sanitary arrangements are dilapidated and unhygienic.

Under the new legislation help is given to install in the most remote of rural cottages an internal water supply, modern sanitary accommodation, and even a bathroom. In many thousands of cottages already cooking stoves which were broken and obsolete have been replaced by modern cooking appliances. Sinks with hot and cold water, larders, where food may safely be preserved, electric light and power, have been installed.

Better Ventilation

Internal reconstruction has brought better ventilation and fresh air into poky bedrooms and at the same time the general appearance of picturesque cottages has not necessarily been spoiled. In order to remedy overcrowding, rooms have been added at the back of many cottages without appreciably altering the outside appearance.

Among those who are supporting this campaign for reconstruction of rural houses is Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of Mr. David Lloyd George, and herself a Member of Parliament. She has pointed out, however, the great discrepancy in the use made of the grants which have been available for some years past. In the county of Devon, for example, nearly 2,000 houses have been reconditioned, whereas in Bedfordshire not a single house has been reconditioned. She emphasized that there is hardly a village where there is not a number of houses which can be improved, either made larger in order to accommodate a family in decent comfort, or adapted for modern convenience.

Pickaback Plane Spans Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

C. T. Bennett and Wireless Operator Albert Coster, the Mercury's crew of two.

The water crossing, from Foynes, Ireland, ended when the speedy ship passed over Cape Bauld at the northern tip of Newfoundland at 3:29 a. m. (E. S. T.) The Atlantic crossing was accomplished in 13 hours, 29 minutes.

The Mercury was launched from the back of the Maia, her larger and heavier "twin," at Foynes at 2 p. m. (E. S. T.) yesterday. The Maia's pilot was Capt. A. S. Wilcockson.

The flight was uneventful, and throughout the trip the Mercury was continually in touch with her base at Foynes or with St. Hubert Airport, 12 miles south of here.

An average speed of 145 miles an hour was maintained on the over-water flight, and for the most part the ship flew around 7,000 feet. She came down to 5,000 feet, however, upon reaching the Canadian shores.

Through the night Captain Bennett reported at regular intervals "going well" and "flying at moderate speed below clouds."

There were head winds, fog and some rain through the first half of the trip, but they caused no trouble to the trim ship, which surpassed Imperial Airways' seaplane Cambria's east-west time of 14 hours 24 minutes, made on an experimental flight last July 27.

The Cambria, however, landed at Botwood, Newfoundland, and it was not at once apparent whether the new time would be accepted as a record, since the Mercury did not land there.

The four-engined plane with pilot and radio operator carried a 1,000-pound commercial express cargo, 1,000 gallons of gasoline, and was capable of a maximum 210 miles an hour and had a cruising range of 4,000 miles.

England Looks to Canada

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—The Government yesterday appointed Capt. J. M. Robb, Commandant of the Central Flying School, to visit Canada and discuss the possibility of having facilities provided there for training Royal Air Force pilots.

His appointment was seen as a further indication that Canada might become a great training and manufacturing center for Britain's rapid rearmament—since the Dominion's location removes it from danger of European air raids.

A British air mission already has visited Canada and the United States, buying 400 planes in the United States in an effort to catch up with Germany's air strength.

Corrigan Plans to Sail From Ireland July 30

DUBLIN, July 21 (AP)—The "Pride of the Corrigans," as the Irish call the young American flying hero, booked passage home today on the American liner Manhattan, sailing from Cobh, Ireland, July 30.

That done, Douglas Corrigan went shopping as any tourist. For his uncle he bought a shillelagh (typical cudgel) and for the rest of the family postcards.

He planned a two-day visit to London before sailing from Cobh July 30.

"I am still battling with the task of answering hundreds of cablegrams people keep sending me," the aviator said.

"I am still holding off on offers of contracts from Hollywood until I get home, but it's nix on night club appearances. I'm no crooner."

Mr. Corrigan is worried about what the home folks may do to him. He has been getting along nicely in Ireland, chatting informally with the highest of the land, but the thought of a big welcome in America is something else again.

"'I certainly hope they have stopped being Corrigan-mad when I get back to America," is how he puts it.

"A hero by mistake"—that "compass error" that took him to Ireland instead of California, you know—Mr. Corrigan apparently is willing to call off the rest of the show.

Today he turned down a five-year film contract with a guarantee of three pictures yearly—although yesterday he thought he might be interested in the movies—and refused a $20,000 vaudeville contract.

The main problem until today was what ship to take home—five steamship lines offered passage for him and his $900 plane. The United States Maritime Commission, even, offered its steamship Lehigh for the trip, but he chose the Manhattan.

This ten o'clock tenor is singing a song—"I can't stay away from New York very long, When I leave The Taft it's no use to unpack—I think of the comfort and hurry right back!"

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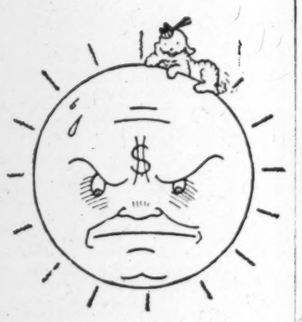

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Picked French Troops Parade Before King at Versailles

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—France paraded its newest war machines for the first time today to exhibit to King George VI of Britain the strength it can lend to their common cause.

For more than an hour, infantry, cavalry, and artillery regiments—the flower of the French Army—swung by the red-carpeted reviewing stand at Versailles to the music of massed military bands.

King George, in the tunic of a Field Marshal, and President Lebrun of France, reviewed the colorful columns of marching men, totaling 50,000, supported by hundreds of tanks and about 50 airplanes.

The spectacle, a highlight of King George's state visit to France, bore witness to the strong bonds that unite Europe's great democratic powers.

When King George reached Versailles a 101-gun salute was started. It continued throughout the parade, one salvo each minute.

The King and President Lebrun were taken from the station to the reviewing stand in a bullet-proof automobile flanked by a mounted guard of Spahis.

Queen Elizabeth and Mme. Lebrun arrived later by special train and were accompanied by mounted Spahis to the Versailles Chateau to attend a sumptuous luncheon in the Hall of Mirrors—where the Versailles Treaty ending the World War was signed.

Vast throngs lining the route of the parade saw implements of war that the French Army never before had shown publicly.

They watched columns of trucks swiftly pulling six-inch guns on pneumatic rubber tires and mechanized three-inch anti-aircraft guns with trucks for ammunition.

Fifty infantry trucks, each mounting two machine guns and carrying 10 soldiers armed with repeating guns, paraded past together with tanks ranging from tiny whippets to rolling fortresses.

Camouflaged "land battleship" tanks, weighing as much as 12 tons, had three-inch guns.

Troops, including detachments from all France's Colonial possessions, lined both sides of the route to the Versailles Chateau and presented arms as the King and President drove past after the review.

The crowds cheered King George and he saluted in return as his automobile passed through double ranks of soldiers holding back the crowds.

'Feast to Set Before a King'

VERSAILLES, France, July 21 (AP)—The best ten French chefs combined their culinary skill today to fete King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain.

The result was something to marvel at: perles fraiches de sterlet, délices du Lac d'Annecy, mignonnettes d'agneau. The gastronomic highlight of the three-day royal visit of state, served in the brilliant Hall of Mirrors of Louis XIV, made every French restaurateur and gourmet sigh with admiration.

The experts burned with shame, too. The royal program allowed only 45 minutes for the super-meal, and to do it justice, they said, would take at least three hours.

This is the menu:

Les perles fraiches de sterlet (caviar flown especially from Moscow).

Le melon frappé (iced melon).

Les délices du Lac d'Annecy à la Nantua (Delights of the Lake of Annecy in Nantua fashion—in other words salmon trout with crayfish).

Les mignonnettes d'agneau Trianon (small chops of young lamb with mixed vegetables).

La timbale de cailles farcies à la Talleyrand (quail stuffed with foies gras).

Les aiguillettes de caneton rouennais à la Montmorency avec salade gauloise (sliced breast of Rouen duck with green peas and mixed salad).

Le suprême de poularde de bresse au buerre oisette avec les pointes d'asperge à l'étuvée (creamed chicken served with drawn butter and creamed asparagus tips).

Les truffes à la mode de Périgord (Perigord truffles).

La mousse glacée Singapour, les pêches de Montreuil princesse, les frivolités (iced fruit cream, iced Montreuil peaches and cakes).

The vegetables were grown specially out of season at Limoges and flown to Versailles this morning in two planes.

Table baskets containing cakes were made of woven strands of sugar tied with sugar ribbons in the French and British colors.

Roosevelt Cruise Pointed to Isle Owned by France

ABOARD U. S. S. HOUSTON, EN ROUTE TO PANAMA, July 21 (AP)—Fish were so plentiful off picturesque Socorro Island that President Roosevelt and the other fishermen aboard the Houston called it a day after three hours of strenuous work with rod and reel, and the cruiser steamed southward.

For the second time on this vacation jaunt down the Pacific, the President took top honors for catching the biggest fish. It was a bluejack which tipped the scales at over 30 pounds. He even hooked a shark, but lost it when his line parted after a half-hour struggle.

Prof. Waldo Schmitt of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, assisted by men from the ship's crew, conducted research investigations ashore at Socorro Island, 250 miles south of Cape San Lucas and 350 miles west of the Mexican mainland.

Professor Schmitt was invited by the President to cruise with him so that he might conduct investigations which the Institution had wanted to make for many years.

The results of his labors, the Professor said, were beyond anything he had anticipated. Among specimens he collected were a number of large-sized burrowing shrimp, molluscs, insects, and turtle eggs.

The Houston was under way shortly, making an average speed of 21 knots over a 500-mile southward course to Clipperton Island.

Clipperton, a possession of France, lies 670 miles off the coast of Mexico on a line from Panama to Hawaii. It consists of a low coral ring of sandlike appearance, varying in width from a few yards to a quarter of a mile.

Navigators are cautioned to beware of danger which exists about Clipperton even under the most favorable conditions. They are warned to approach the islands with great caution.

Mayor Inspects Officer on Duty

© International

Officials of Verona, New Jersey

Left to Right: Jack Cord, Motorcycle Patrolman, 'Charley,' the Robot Officer, and Mayor Davis H. Slayback, an Enthusiast in Securing the Utmost Safety on Roads and Verona Streets.

New Jersey 'Traffic Officer' Never Finds Time to Sit Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VERONA, N. J.—Traffic Patrolman Wood, a heartless "copper" who eyes the careless motorist in stony but meaningful silence, had Verona citizens laughing today as they speculated on the possibility of transforming the town's police force of 15 uniformed men into a staff of mechanical robots.

It was Mayor David H. Slayback who started the hilarity by installing Patrolman Wood, who weighs only 50 pounds, for all his three-ply veneer, to deliver a visual safety appeal at Pompton Turnpike and Bloomfield Avenue.

That touched off the discussion as to Mayor Slayback's opinion of policemen. Did he think they were dummies or dummies were policemen? Everyone laughed at the joke—even the policemen—except, of course, the latest addition to the force—Patrolman Wood.

Well, the Mayor admitted, there were many things about the new recruit to recommend him to the town. Always at his post, ever in correctly painted blue uniform, tireless arms activated by a hidden motor waving a warning—those were features not to be undervalued.

"Might cut our accident rate down even further if we put six or seven of those boys to work," Mayor Slayback said.

"But how about the home force—wouldn't it be a bad thing to increase unemployment just now?" someone asked.

The Mayor just laughed at that.

"Oh, our boys will be taken care of," he said. "They could still rescue cats out of trees, and naturally they'd have to watch out to see that the robots weren't carried off by someone who wanted them even more than Verona."

An old campaigner against speedsters, Mayor Slayback insists Patrolman Wood is modeled upon a basically sound plan.

"The secret of the effectiveness of any such device lies in the fact that it moves," he said. "That means it will attract attention where nothing else will."

Looking at this robot, motorists already have taken the hint. When they see Patrolman Wood's firm visage, it is noticeable how soon speed slackens.

The police are perking up a bit, too, because it's plain, they say, that even $100 robots—that's all Patrolman Wood cost—offer dangerous competition to public servants earning from $2,200 to $2,500 a year.

Paris 'Clears Up' After Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—When King George and Queen Elizabeth arrived in Paris for their state visit, they saw virtually no trace of the great international exposition of last year.

The quais along the Seine which were the central scene of the 1937 world's fair had returned to their normal condition. Up near the Trocadéro gardens, and the Eiffel Tower, much still remains to be done. But in the only section likely to be seen by the royal visitors, the work of removing the last traces of the exposition has been rushed to completion.

By contrast with the numerous strikes and labor disturbances that marked the construction of the fair, its removal has gone ahead swiftly and quietly with no social disturbances whatever. Since in many instances the work of dismounting the various pavilions is done by the same laborers who erected, this changed outlook is considered a significant indication of the improved social conditions in France.

In addition to the new Trocadéro palace with its museums and its underground theater, and the two new museums of modern art on the Avenue du Président Wilson, the exposition will leave Paris richer by several gardens along the Seine. One of these is on the left bank where the railway to Versailles runs. This railway has been covered and turned into a garden where the annual Paris flower show is now held. The other is on the opposite side of the river, running from the Pont de la Concorde to the Pont de l'Alma.

The King

(Continued from Page 1)

no illusions that efforts to split the two democracies are foredoomed to failure. No serious diplomat expected that the public statements which had resulted from the Paris talks would go beyond the commitments which followed the Franco-British visits in London last April. Yet the refurbishing of this entente leaves plenty of inferences which may be drawn not only in Berlin, but in Italy. The communiqué issued in Paris last night declared:

"The Paris visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen of England has given Lord Halifax, Premier Daladier, and M. Bonnet an opportunity of examining the whole international situation as well as questions which particularly interest the two countries.

"During these conversations, which were held in the spirit of mutual confidence which animates Franco-British relations, the Ministers, marking once again their common will to pursue their action of appeasement and conciliation, recorded that the complete harmony of their views, established during the French Ministers' visit to London, April 28 and 29, 1938, was entirely maintained."

Reich Denies 'Aims'

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Germany has "categorically denied" a British newspaper report that it has "strategic aims" in Spain directed against France and Britain, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that Herbert von Dirksen, the German Ambassador, had called at the Foreign Office to deny the alleged motives.

The News Chronicle said Germany had plotted a long-range plan for cutting vital French and British lines of communication to their respective colonies and for using air bases in Spain and Portugal.

The plan, the paper said, was outlined in a secret lecture to a group of Nazi leaders in Berlin by "one of the most highly-placed officers of the German Army."

Mr. Chamberlain also denied that Italy had made an Insurgent victory in Spain the only settlement of the Spanish civil war which could bring into operation the Anglo-Italian accord. He declined, however, to define what "settlement" of the war Britain would consider satisfactory for making the treaty effective.

Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for Colonies, disclosed an agreement had been reached with Italy to stop recruiting of British Somali tribesmen who wander across the line into Ethiopia to graze their stock.

Entente Status Unaltered

LONDON, July 21 (AP)—Reports that the communiqué, issued following the Anglo-French conversations in Paris, was actually drafted before Lord Halifax left London, lent color to the belief that no new specific commitments have been made.

It was said that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain approved the communiqué which the British Foreign Minister carried to Paris. Though it invisages no momentary plan of action for Central Europe, it appears clear that the way has been left open for France and Britain to adapt their moves to the needs of the moment.

Landon's Boyhood Home to Be Razed

GREENVILLE, Pa., July 21 (AP)—The house in which former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas spent many happy boyhood days soon will be razed to make way for a monument shop.

The property in West Middlesex, Pa., was the former residence of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Mossman, maternal grandparents of the Republican Party's nominee for President in 1936. Mr. Landon opened his campaign for President in West Middlesex.

William T. Mossman, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Landon's uncle and son of the Methodist minister and his wife, who built the seven-room frame home 75 years ago, recalled today that Alfred was not allowed to take his snakes into the parlor in those summers of the early 1890's.

"His mother would have stopped him," commented Mr. Mossman, who told of teaching seven-year-old Alfred to catch snakes, frogs, and swim in the old mill pond just back of the property. Mr. Mossman was then 15 years old.

"Alf could hold up his end with the older boys," said Mr. Mossman.

The frame structure will be dismantled and a new building erected on the property still held by the Mossman estate.

Plane Landing Device Wins 2 Mackay Awards

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The War Department awarded the Mackay Trophy today to two Army Air Corps officers, Capts. Carl J. Crane and George V. Holloman, for developing an automatic landing system for planes. They made "the first entirely automatic landing in aviation history" at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, an announcement said.

The trophy, given by Clarence H. Mackay, has been awarded annually since 1912 to the Army Officer or officers making the most meritorious flight of the year. The current award is for 1937. Captain Crane is a native of San Antonio, Texas, and Captain Holloman is a native of Rich Square, N. C.

'Communist' School In Canada Raided

MONTREAL (CP)—Premises of the "Friends of the Soviet Union" and an alleged "Communist" school on St. Lawrence Boulevard were raided and padlocked July 20 by Provincial officers operating under Quebec's Anti-Communist Law.

Directed by Commissioner P. A. Pluze of Quebec's Provincial police, the raid on the Society's offices was the sixteenth since the law against dissemination of Communistic literature went into operation last year. It was not known if any of the Society's literature, seized on other occasions, was taken this time.

It was the tenth time the St. Lawrence Boulevard Hall had been raided in nine months.

Under the law, the padlocked premises must remain closed for a year.

Farouk Completes First Year With Egypt Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt, July 21—The young King Farouk completes the first year of his reign today with the country still politically unsettled following a long series of ministerial difficulties, though with some hope of improvement.

The King's poitical adviser, Ali Maher Pasha, whose appointment to the post of Director of the Royal Cabinet was largely responsible for the fall of Nahas Pasha's nationalist Cabinet last December, is still leading the court party and has been almost as much at odds with the new Premier, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, as he was with Nahas.

The recent reconstruction of Mohamed Mahmoud's Ministry, however, has gone some way toward meeting the palace views of a non-political government. It embodies influential elements outside the Nationalist Wafdists.

The new Ministry comprises five Liberal-Constitutionalists, including Mohamed Mahmoud, the Prime Minister, five Saadists (former Wafdists), including Dr. Ahmed Maher (brother of Ali Maher), and Nokrashy Pasha, the prime revolters from the Wafd, and three Independents.

Of the portfolios held by the Liberals and the Saadists, undoubtedly the most important, including those of Finance and the Interior, are held by the latter. If then, Dr. Ahmed Maher has not yet achieved his ambition of heading a Government, he has at any rate gained the control of the most important portfolio, that of Finance.

With his undoubted capacity he will probably be of the greatest assistance at a time when Egypt is faced with unprecedented calls on its resources for financing ambitious defensive, social, and development measures.

Regarding internal development, the major onus devolves on the Ministry of Public Works, which remains in the hands of one of Egypt's most capable engineers, Hussein Sirry Pasha, politically an Independent. On the whole then, the present Cabinet appears to be the best in executive capacity which the Country has had for many years, and if, as King Farouk instructs it in his rescript, it will concentrate on working exclusively for the good of Egypt, it should achieve much.

In view of the fact that by this reconstruction the Government's Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies will have dwindled to but 12 Wafdists, still fewer Nationalists, and some Independents, it is obvious that the Palace has in a measure achieved its object of eliminating politics from Government.

Woman in Victoria Elected Legislator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Unusual interest is attached to the recent triumph at the Geelong by-election to the Victorian Parliament, resulting in the choice of Mrs. Fanny E. Brownbill, widow of the Labor man who had represented that electorate for 13 years. Strong opposition was voiced in the campaign to women in politics.

Two Cabinet Ministers had gone out of their way to attack sex equality in politics, and, in view of the fact that Geelong has about the same number of women voters as men, the fact that Mrs. Brownbill won by the comfortable majority of 10,480 to 7,495 has been ascribed to the solidarity of the women's vote for Mrs. Brownbill. Mrs. Brownbill thereby becomes Labor's first woman member of the Victorian Assembly.

C. I. O. Scrutinized in Study Financed by Six Steel Firms

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Senate investigators heard today that six steel companies engaged a public relations firm last July to make a study of industrial relations, including the "C. I. O., its leadership, its methods, its philosophy and the nature of its support by Communists."

John W. Hill of the Cleveland firm of Hill and Knowlton told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that each of the companies agreed to pay $1,500 a month for the service. He named them as the Republic, Bethlehem, Inland and National Steel Corporations and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube and American Rolling Mill Companies.

Mr. Hill said the companies were concerned about their industrial relations as a result of the "Little Steel" strike of last summer and sought facts that would be useful in shaping policy.

Don S. Knowlton, Mr. Hill's associate, testified that Republic officials feared their homes might be bombed during a strike at Canton, Ohio, in 1935.

Witnesses Queried

Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee, queried both Mr. Knowlton and Mr. Hill, on payments by the National Association of Manufacturers through the firm of Hill & Knowlton to George Sokolsky, New York newspaper columnist and lecturer.

Mr. Hill testified that he had made arrangements by which Mr. Hill and Mr. Knowlton were paid $1,000 a month from June to December, 1936, for publicity services for the Manufacturers Association. In turn, Mr. Hill said, his firm paid Mr. Sokolsky $1,000 for performing these services.

Senator La Follette introduced into the record a statement showing that Mr. Sokolsky received a total of $28,599 from June, 1936, to February, 1938, from the Manufacturers' Association through Mr. Hill and Mr. Knowlton.

Mr. Hill testified the firm received $248,654 from August, 1933, to December, 1937, from the Republic Steel Corporation, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Mr. Knowlton said the firm participated in preparing publicity releases, radio speeches and other items for the Greater Akron Association to combat the series of sit-down strikes and "other tactics employed by the C. I. O." in Akron.

Law Change Urged

R. J. Wysor, President of the Republic Steel Corporation, told the Committee that if the Labor Relations Act were amended to "make it a fair law to both employee and employer, the basis for industrial peace will be established."

Mr. Wysor was called back to the stand after testifying yesterday that for years Republic had had "a satisfactory bargaining arrangement with our employees."

He insisted that collective bargaining must be placed on a basis of "mutual benefit for the employer and employee" and not conducted "for the purpose of regimenting employees and driving them into unions."

Criticizing the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Wysor blamed them for an "unprecedented wave of strikes, seizure of plants and breakdown of law enforcement." He urged amendment of the Labor Act to "make it a fair law."

Influence Attempts

The Committee offered evidence to show that the Republic Company made unsuccessful attempts last year to influence editorial opinion in Birmingham, Ala., newspapers.

Senator La Follette brought out in questioning Mr. Wysor that Republic had paid $1,425,696 from 1933 to 1937 to trade associations, community chests and other enterprises. These donations were made, Mr. Wysor testified, in spite of the fact that Republic's purse was "always lean."

Carl E. Lappin, an employee of the Berger Company, a Republic subsidiary in Canton, Ohio, testified to friendly labor relations between the company and its employees.

Mr. Lappin told of organizing the "back-to-work" referendum by which the Berger strike in May, 1935, was broken, and said Berger employees were not permitted to vote.

Republic Steel counsel asked the Committee yesterday to call additional witnesses, to offset what they described as a "distorted and one-sided" account of strike violence at Canton, Ohio, in May, 1935.

T. F. Patton, attorney for the Steel Corporation, said most of the testimony the Committee received in the last two days came from people "who are obviously hostile to the company."

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Sox Head West After Week-End Series—Longwood Bowl Tennis Continues Indoors

Indians Start Fenway Series On Ladies' Day

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Completely washed out of their series with the Chicago White Sox—today's double-header also being postponed because of the steady downfall of rain—the Red Sox looked ahead to the arrival tomorrow of the Cleveland Indians. As this was written the Indians stood second in the American League race, just one half game behind the leading Yankees. A sweep of this afternoon's twin bill in Yankee Stadium, however, would put the Tribe in front.

The approaching Cleveland series holds tremendous fan interest in these parts for two reasons. First and foremost is the realization that the Red Sox are in the thick of the flag race. Success in this week-end series would put them back in second place—possibly first, if the Yankees suddenly lose their winning combination at the stadium.

Sox Leave for West

Another reason for the interest involves the schedule. After meeting the Indians, the Red Sox pack their bags and board the pullmans for the West. Sunday's double-header marks their last appearance in Boston until Aug. 16, when they open a set with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Since coming East, the Indians have yielded the leadership. The Red Sox are concentrating on making them yield second place. Oscar Vitt has been handicapped by the temporary losses of Johnny Allen and John Humphries, two of his best pitchers. Allen has missed two turns on the mound. Had he worked in order, the Indians might have gone into New York in first place.

Humphries, who is forming the disturbing habit of beating the Red Sox, was struck on the elbow of his pitching arm in batting practice at Washington, July 12. Vitt counts on him to be ready for one of the games here. Allen was scheduled to go against the Yankees today. If he does, that probably eliminates him from the Boston series. But the Red Sox won't be sorry.

Harder Comes Back

Mel Harder's recent hurling has been a great help to Vitt. He beat Washington on July 14, and on Tuesday stopped the Yankees. Mel was of little use during the first half of the season.

Perhaps the biggest disappointment to Vitt is the failure of Moose Solters, a former Red Sox outfielder. The new Cleveland pilot refused to believe the discouraging reports passed along to him about the big gardener, but is now convinced that Jeff Heath is his left fielder. Solters started the season holding out and is in the grip of a terrific batting slump.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox contends that this lengthy layoff—perhaps the longest Boston has seen at this stage of the campaign for many years—is a favorable "break" for the injured members of his pitching staff. The extra rest should help.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Wilson is ready to face the Indians in tomorrow's Ladies' Day single game. Cronin figures that Jack can eliminate his difficulty with plenty of work.

♪ ♪ ♪

Owner Tom Yawkey was at Fenway Park yesterday, telling the scribes how pleased he is with the younger members of the Red Sox group. He praised the second base play of Bobby Doerr and the hurling of Dickman and Bagby.

♪ ♪ ♪

Max West's ninth-inning homer with two on gave the Bees a 4-to-3 victory over the Reds last night in Cincinnati. The drive was made off Johnny Vander Meer, of whom you probably have heard.

♪ ♪ ♪

All reserved and box seats have been sold for Sunday's double-header at Fenway Park.

Succeeds Charley Grimm

Wide World

Leo "Gabby" Hartnett, popular catcher of the Chicago Cubs, who yesterday replaced Charley Grimm as manager. This is Gabby's 17th season in a Chicago uniform.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	49	29	.628
New York	50	33	.602
Chicago	45	36	.556
Cincinnati	44	36	.550
Brooklyn	37	43	.463
Boston	35	41	.461
St. Louis	33	45	.423
Philadelphia	23	53	.303

Results July 20

St. Louis 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 7, New York 1.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
One game postponed

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Cleveland	48	28	.632
Boston	46	31	.597
Washington	44	40	.524
Chicago	33	38	.465
Detroit	33	45	.458
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	23	54	.299

Results July 20

Washington 7, Detroit 2.
Other games postponed.

Helen Jones Wins Morning Tennis Match

BULLETIN

Announcement was made this afternoon that Frankie Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., has withdrawn from the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament as attemps were made to complete the first two rounds indoors.

Parker's default moves John Shostrum, former University of Chicago star, into the third round.

The first to earn a place in the third round today was Hal Surface, seeded fourth. He beat Art Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., 6—3, 6—0.

Play in the women's division of the Longwood Bowl tournament was resumed today on the indoor courts of the Badminton & Tennis Club, Hemenway and Norway Streets, Boston. Because contestants were slow in arriving for their matches, play will most likely be carried well into the evening.

Helen Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., stopped Peggy Anderson in the first round at 6—1, 6—4. In another first-round match played early today, Mrs. W. Ewart Seager of Vancouver, B. C., came from behind to defeat Mrs. John Pryer at 7—5, 6—0. Mrs. Pryer held a lead of 5—2 in the opening set before Mrs. Seager found her game.

Frances Keyes won by default from Edith Sigourney and advanced to the second round.

In a first-round match played late last night and not reported until today, Mrs. Seth Crawford defeated Mrs. Paul Harper, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2.

Despite the conditions outdoors considerable progress was made in both the men's and women's divisions of play yesterday. The men used the indoor courts at Longwood and at The Country Club, Brookline, while the women played on the Badminton & Tennis Club courts, Boston.

At the completion of play yesterday there were eight first-round matches still to be played in the Bowl tournament. Twenty-two matches were played in the men's section and all of the seeded players reached the second round except Sidney B. B. Wood, Jr., who still has his match to play with Alfred Jarvis of Williams College. They started this match Monday and when rained out each had won a set.

First Round

J. Norman Anderson, New York, defeated John Shelton, New Haven, 6—2, 9—7.
Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Richard Eckman, Boston, 6—2, 8—6.
Dave Burt, Old Lyme, Conn., won from Ernest M. Stutter, New Orleans, by default.
Frank A. Parker, Beverly Hills, Calif., won from Don Manchester, Newton, by default.
Gardner Mulloy, Miami, won from William Hoogs, California, by default.
Charles Hare, England, won from George Ball, Detroit, by default.
Robert Riggs, Chicago, defeated Lyman Crossman, New York, 6—0, 6—1.
Hal Surface, Kansas City, defeated Langdon Gilkey, Harvard, 6—2, 6—4.
Arthur Prochaska, Hartford, defeated McLeod Stephens, Yale, 6—4, 6—4.
Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated William Power, Worcester, 6—2, 6—0.
William Murphy, Chicago, defeated Howard Stephens, Yale, 6—2, 6—3.
Charles Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Sam Fitch, Boston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.
John Palfrey, Harvard, defeated John Stearns, Newton, 7—5, 6—1.
Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., defeated Howard Yorke, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1.
George Toley, Los Angeles, defeated Charles Mattman, Brooklyn, 6—1, 10—8.
O. Holmes Perkins, Brookline, defeated Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, 14—12, 6—1.
Albert Kerdasha, North Carolina, defeated Samuel Snow, Braintree, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.
John Foreman, North Carolina, defeated Alden Speare, Dartmouth, 6—1, 8—6.
Al Stitt, Longwood, defeated Everett Collins, Longmeadow, 4—6, 9—7, 9—7.

Women's Division

First Round

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Patricia Canning, Alameda, Calif., 9—7, 7—5, 6—4.
Mrs. Takuko Nakano, Japan, defeated Argylie Rice, Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—2.
Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Janet Joseph, Adams, 6—0, 6—0.
Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Jane Nawn, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.
Helen Jones, Beach Bluff, Mass., defeated Peggy Anderson, 6—1, 6—4.
Mrs. W. Ewart Seager, Vancouver, B. C., defeated Mrs. John Pryer, 7—5, 6—0.
Frances Keyes won from Edith Sigourney by default.
Mrs. Seth Crawford defeated Mrs. Paul Harper, 6—3, 7—9, 6—2.

Second Round

Laura Morgan, Tucson, Ariz., defeated Baba Madden, Jamaica Plain, 6—0, 6—1.
Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Ann Harrison, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—1.

Sturgis of Boston Is ACF President

Isaac Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, former New York State champion, member of several victorious United States teams in international competition, some seven years ago a successful competitor in a number of European tournaments, seems destined to add the championship of the American Chess Federation to his many laurels. By defeating Morton and Moskowitz in adjourned games, and drawing with I. A. Horowitz, another strong contender for premier honors, in the eighth round, he heads the field with a score of 6½-½. His adjourned game with A. E. Santasiere which has already reached 120 moves, with four sittings, he is confident of drawing.

Boris Blumin, Canadian champion, also improved his score materially in the day's play. His adjourned game with Jack Moskowitz he won, drawing with George Shainswit, and, in the eighth round, defeating the veteran New Yorker Charles Jaffe, who succeeded in developing a winning position, but slipped so badly that his younger opponent was able to turn the tables. At the present time, Blumin, with a score of 6-2, shared second place with Horowitz.

David S. Polland, 1937 winner, was forced to adjourn with Moskowitz with no appreciable advantage. He is now fourth, with a score of 5½-1½.

Jack Collins, Brooklyn, had a good day, drawing a difficult game with Horowitz in the afternoon sitting, and defeating Harold Morton, New England champion, who adopted the King's Indian Defense, built up a favorable position, and then gradually weakened.

In the Consolation Division, David MacMurray's string of consecutive victories was broken by a draw with Albert Martin, 1935 Rhode Island champion.

Joseph Rauch, Montreal, still rolls up victories in the Class A Division, and now has a score of 7-0.

In the morning meeting of the federation, George Sturgis, president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, was elected president of the American Chess Federation for the coming year. He succeeds Kirk D. Holland, Chicago, who now becomes chairman of the board of directors.

Tennis Postponed

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—Rain yesterday forced the postponement of the Eastern clay-court tennis championships in Jackson Heights and the combined eastern junior and boys' championships at Forest Hills.

Players Move Indoors to Hasten Elimination

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper: Boston's Badminton & Tennis Club Courts Drafted for Use of Competitors in the Women's Division of the Longwood Bowl Tournament. (The Men Used the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton and The Country Club Courts in Brookline.) Lower Left: Mrs. Takuko Nakana of Japan, Second Seeded in the Foreign List, Who Defeated Argylie Rice of Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—2, in Her Opening Match. Lower Right: Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, Who Was the Only American Seeded (4) Player to Start Yesterday. Miss Knowles Won From Jane Nawn of Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Finland's Acceptance

Announcement that Finland had been chosen and accepted the invitation of the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee to hold the XIIth Olympiad at Helsingfors in 1940 is being received by sporting authorities all over the world with the greatest of satisfaction. When Japan announced that it would not carry out its plans to play host to those games, Finland appeared to be almost a unanimous choice. As one of the chief bidders for the event back in 1936 when Japan received the award, Finland had shown a great desire to hold the games; but it was felt that, due to the short time left in which to prepare for the games, that country might not now be willing to undertake the great task. And so the announcement by the Finnish Government that it accepts the responsibility and has already started plans for a new Stadium solves a problem which has been causing much discussion and adverse criticism for some time.

By a Staff Artist

All Should Co-operate

Now it is certainly up to the men who govern Olympic affairs in every country in the world, as well as the athletes themselves, to show their appreciation for what Finland is doing and give the games their whole-hearted support. The question of housing the athletes, officials, and visitors is probably going to be the most serious one connected with the event. There is hardly time to erect buildings for this purpose. Then, too, such a step would cost a lot of money. There are, however, at least two ways in which this situation can be overcome. One is for the various countries to cut their lists of officials down to the smallest possible number and also to restrict their teams to those athletes who have a chance to win one of the first three places in individual events and carry as few substitutes for the team events as is consistent with championship play. Another way is for some of the countries which transport their athletes by water to charter steamers and house their officials and athletes on shipboard during their stay in Finland. The United States did this in 1928 when the games were held at Amsterdam, and there seems to be no reason why this could not be done again in 1940. Then, too, ocean liners could be chartered by the Finnish authorities, anchored off Helsingfors, and used as floating hotels. In these ways the question of accommodations should be easily and economically solved.

Back to First Principles

And there is another reason for being pleased over Finland's staging the Olympics. Of late years the games have got out of hand. Pomp and propaganda have become altogether too prominent and the program of events has been stretched to such proportions that many of the contests are of interest to only a few of the competing countries. For obvious reasons, Finland will not have time in which to prepare for any such affair as was held in Berlin in 1936 or the United States in 1932. Had the games been held in Tokyo they would undoubtedly have been on as grand, if not a grander, scale than were their immediate predecessors. But this is wandering far from the intention of the games, and a return to the spartan simplicity and program of old, even though it may come about through necessity, is most welcomed. That the Finnish people will prove to be gracious hosts and see that the games are held with all the dignity and sportsmanship which should attend them is absolutely certain, and it is to be hoped that the result will be so pleasing that future games will be held along similar lines.

The Date and Program

If the games had been held in Japan, they would have taken place in September and October for the first time since their renewal in 1896. The original date was for the last of July and the first of August; but, at the request of Japan, it was made later on account of climatic conditions. That the later date would have kept some athletes from competing is unquestioned, as it interfered with the college year in the United States. While no definite announcement has been made as yet by Finland, it is confidently expected that the July-August date will now be returned to. As the Finns will be unable to take care of such extensive programs as those of the past few years, there will be a reduction in the number of sports which have been added from year to year. It will be recalled that the original Olympic program was made up of 13 events: boxing, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, riding, rowing, shooting, swimming, track and field, weight-lifting, wrestling, and yachting. From time to time a number of national favorites have been added by the different nations which have staged the games, and while the Finns may retain some of them, it is to be hoped that they will come pretty close to paring the program down to the original events.

Strong American Track Team Leads

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 21 (AP)—A strong team of touring track athletes from the United States started the second day of the international meet here with a handsome lead over competitors from all over Europe.

Led by Ben Johnson, Chuck Fenske and Fred Wolcott, the invaders took five of yesterday's seven opening events. Johnson, captain of Columbia's track team, won the 100 meters in 10.4s., to start his teammates off.

Fenske, the Wisconsin star, defeated a fast field including Jon Johnsson, Sweden's widely-heralded star, in the 1,500 meters in 3m. 49.4s., only 1.6s. off Jack Lovelock's Olympic and world record. Johnsson was clocked in 3m. 52.2s. while Hartikka of Finland, who finished third, was caught in 3m. 52.6s.

Wolcott, Rice's hurdling star, captured the 110-meter highs in 14.2s., with Lidman of Sweden second in 14.6s.

Around the Hub

Junior yachtsmen finally got off to a start in the North Shore junior sailing championship off Marblehead. Yesterday Capt. C. Barber Dunwoody of the Swampscott Yacht Club began the defense of the Curtis Cup by piloting his boat to a comfortable victory with a three-minute margin over the Corinthian boat (Capt. Steve Connolly) which placed second. Third in the standing is Eastern; Eastern Point is fourth; Annisquam, fifth, and Pleon, sixth. Sandy Bay was disqualified.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ted Bishop and Joe Fay of Woodland, co-medalists, have entered the semifinal round of the annual invitation four-ball tournament of the Winchester Country Club. They face Joe Monahan, Jr., and Leo Martin of Sandy Burr in one bracket while Joe Looney and Ashley Lewis of Trapelo advanced to meet Judge Joe Monahan and Leo Brown of Sandy Burr in the other.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Boyd of the Portland Country Club, champion in 1933, turned in a qualifying medal of 75 and then went on to win his first-round match, 3 and 1, from Warren Stiles, Portland C. C., in the first day's play of the Maine resident amateur golf championship at the Portland Country Club. . . . Down at Point Judith, R. I., Glenna Collett Vare beat Elizabeth Greene of Wannamoisett, 5 and 3, and reached the semifinal round of the Point Judith Club women's invitation tourney.

Locke Wins Irish Title

PORTMARNOCK, Ireland, July 21 (AP)—Bobby Locke, youthful South African professional, today won the Irish open golf championship with a 72-hole score of 292. Henry Cotton, former British open champion, missed two putts on the last hole and finished second with 293. Locke also won a special purse of $1,000 offered by a Dublin sportsman to the player breaking 70 on any round. The new champion scored a 69 on the third 18 holes.

Yugoslavia Takes Two

BRUSSELS, July 21 (AP)—Yugoslavia took a 2-0 lead over Belgium today in the opening singles matches of the semifinal round of the European zone Davis Cup competition. Ferenc Puncec defeated J. Van Den Eynde 2—6, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2 and Josef Pallada beat Andre Lacriox, Belgium's No. 1 players, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Sparked, perhaps, by their new manager, the Chicago Cubs tomorrow open a Wrigley Field series with the New York Giants. With the Giants second in the National League standing, less than a game in front of the Cubs, this approaching set of week-end contests has stirred the entire circuit.

Gabby Hartnett, therefore, gets an early opportunity to test his managerial strategy in a "crucial" series. If the Cubs can beat back the Giants in convincing fashion, Gabby's arrival in the driver's seat may be the signal for another record-breaking Chicago sprint. The Bruins are generally good for at least one long winning streak a season.

Remember Lazzeri?

The popular catcher, like the man whom he succeeded, Charley Grimm, is definitely on the well-known spot. The Chicago front office believes it has pennant timber, and expects Hartnett to substantiate their contention. If Gabby should fail, there is another smart head waiting in the background. Remember Tony Lazzeri?

However, those who have followed the Hartnett career down through his 17 campaigns in a Cub uniform, are confident that he will bring out the best there is in the current Chicago club. At least once during the past two years, when Charley Grimm was forced to leave the team for a while, the big catcher took charge and proved that he knew how to handle men.

As a matter of fact, several of the Cubs were not backward in announcing their desire to play under Hartnett, in preference to Grimm. But Owner P. K. Wrigley was fair in giving Charley every opportunity to pull the Bruins through.

Back to Farm

The outright release of Grimm was rather unexpected. There was a strong belief that Wrigley admired his former manager's executive possibilities and would make room for him in the front office when the time came to relieve him of the field duties. But it is back to the farm for Charley.

Under the new agreement, Hartnett will retain his 1938 player-coach contract, unless, of course, Wrigley changes his mind again. Grimm is paid in full. His contract ran through Dec. 31.

Hartnett, one of the most popular players in baseball and one of the outstanding catchers of the present era, will be trying to better a respectable record. After he replaced Rogers Hornsby in 1932, Grimm, in successive years, finished, first, third, third, first, second and second with the Cubs. In the 1932 World Series, however, he dropped four straight to the Yankees. In 1935 he fell before a pack of snarling Tigers, four games to two.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Giants set the stage for a closer Chicago series when they dropped both ends of a double-header to the Cardinals yesterday. In the opener the National League champs made only four hits. In the second they managed nine, but left 10 runners stranded on the bases. Johnny Mize hit three home runs for the Cardinals in the second.

♪ ♪ ♪

While this amazing incident was taking place, the Boston Bees were beating the Cincinnati Reds in a night game. These results left the idle Cubs third in the race, with the Reds dropping to the bottom of the first division.

♪ ♪ ♪ ♪

An estimated crowd of 70,000 waited in vain for the continuation of the Cleveland-Yankee series in New York yesterday. The leading American contenders will try to play a twin bill this afternoon.

N. H. Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 21 (AP)—Ted Carter, of Manchester, tennis star seeded fourth in the White Mountains and New Hampshire championship tournament, yesterday was eliminated by Donald Meiklejohn, of Hanover, 6—4, 6—2, in a quarter-final match.

The other three favored players gained the semifinals, S. Ellsworth Davenport of Forest Hills, N. Y., by defeating W. H. Starling, Willoughby, Ohio, 6—0, 6—3; Anton von Bernuth, Whitestone, N. Y., by defeating Fritz Kuser, Intervale, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4, and Robert H. Decker, Miami, by defeating Jack March, Miami Beach, 0—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Three first-round matches were played in the women's section. Shirlee White, Winchester, Mass., defeated Nancy Davenport, Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1; Katherine Hubbell, Chocora, N. H., defeated Genevieve V. Krawezyk, Hartford, Conn., 6—0, 6—2, and Katherine Scovelle, Great Barrington, Mass., defeated Susan Epply, Meredith, 6—2, 6—4.

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THE NEW HAVEN R R

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Meet Eryops and Finback

By Carroll Lane Fenton

As Tom and Mary Brooks and their parents sped west through Arizona in the car that had brought them from the Atlantic coast, Tom amused himself by recalling their experience in the Red Beds of Texas.

"Time to slow down," he had called to his father, who was driving, when he caught sight of the sign for a crossroad. "Here's where we turn off for the Red Beds. What's the use of crossing Texas if we don't get some fossil bones?"

As the car left the main highway, they passed farms whose soil was brick-red. Then they came to dry plains where mesquite trees grew. In the midst of the plains were flat-topped hills formed by red shale and sandstones.

Parking the car in a mesquite grove, Mary, Tom and their father walked toward one of these hills. In ten minutes they reached a bare slope, where bits of white stone were scattered over the red soil. Tom shouted one word—"Fossils!"—and began to pick them up.

When he filled one pocket, he stopped, for the fossil bones were very poor. They had been battered, worn and broken even before they were petrified. Water wore them still more as they rolled down hill, after rain had washed them from the shale. They still showed that they were fossils, but that was about all.

Recalling an Old Resident

Yet Tom's books said that good specimens had been found near that very hill. They were whole bones, skulls and skeletons. The men who discovered them often spent several days digging out one fossil. Then they took their finds to the nearest railway and shipped them away.

As Tom and Mary, standing on the brick-red soil of the hill slope, recalled those pictures, they travelled back in thought millions of years to a time when the Red Beds were a swampy delta. It was covered with forests of rushes and trees, then, through which a shallow river flowed. Mud colored the river brick-red, like the rocks in the flat-topped hill where Mary and Tom were walking.

It was a complete picture of this Texan territory ages ago which they were evoking for themselves.

In the ferns near the river something moved. Out came a head shaped like a frog's, but much bigger and more bony. Behind it was a thick, stiff body and legs that were short and awkward. From the nose to the tip of its tail the creature was almost seven feet long.

This was Eryops (Aif-le-ops), largest of all amphibians. He was one of those animals that learned to make short trips on land, yet never became quite free of the water. His living relatives today are salamanders and frogs, whose childhood forms are tadpoles. Eryops himself began life as a tadpole, swimming with a fish-like tail and breathing by means of gills. That was many years before—more years than the big fellow could remember as he dozed on warm sand.

Just as Eryops was falling asleep, a reptile came down to the river. He was six feet long, with a thick body, a short neck and a big, high, narrow head. His jaws were set with long, sharp teeth. They showed that he ate meat and that only a very large meal would make him really happy. But Eryops did not care to be eaten. With a grunt, he awoke, slid into the water and swam away.

The disappointed reptile walked to the very edge of the water. In doing so he showed something strange: a sail or fin that began at his head and ran part way down his tail. Tall spines of bone held it up; tough, greenish skin covered them, stretching from spine to spine. It made Finback look twice as tall as he was, as well as a great deal stronger.

He really was stupid and rather slow. He was ready to pounce on Eryops, but when the amphibian swam away, Finback gave up the hunt. He dashed toward a salamander, but it saw him and hid quickly. He did manage to catch a sleeping reptile that looked a good deal like a lizard with blunt head and short legs.

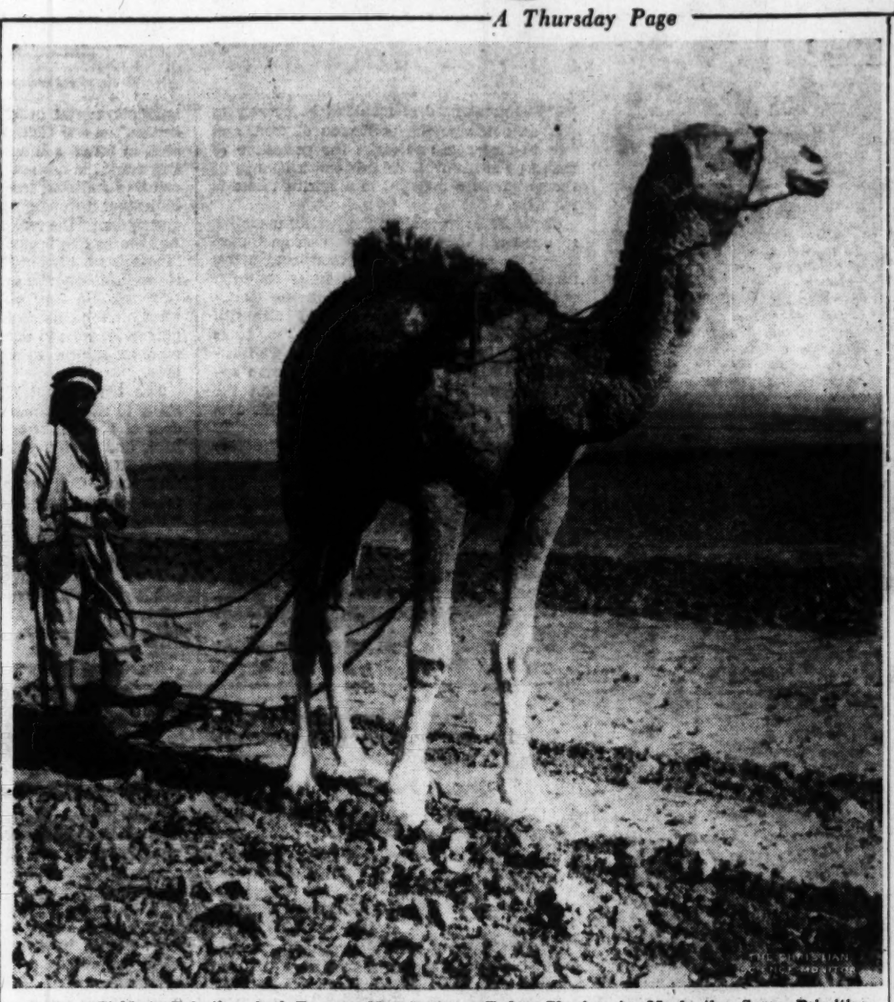
An Exciting Search

Watching the creature of his own thoughts brought Tom back to the bones scattered about the hillside. Making sure no rattlesnakes were near, he got down on his knees and began to turn over fragments. Most of them were mere chips or lumps. Tom threw away piece after piece, until he at last became discouraged. Why bother to look at things that seem to mean almost nothing?

Mary had somewhat better fortune. She found one bone which had a curved edge, with round sockets for two teeth. It must have been from the jaw of an Eryops! She wrapped it carefully in paper and urged Tom to keep up the hunt.

In a gully they found some egg-shaped lumps—concretions worn from sandstone or shale. Mary, Tom and Dad tugged hard to turn a lump over, again keeping watch for snakes. They heard no warning, angry buzz, but they did disturb a small horned "toad" that scampered to another shelter. Tom lifted the rock under which it hid, uncovering a rough sliver of bone covered with channels and ridges. Such a bone could come from just one place: the part of Eryops' flat head between his nose and his eyes.

The search now became exciting. Tom and Mary looked in every gully; Dad turned up heavy rocks. All three pried at lumps of sandstone and split slab after slab of shale. At last a shout of triumph arose, for Tom uncovered a bit of fossil bone almost the size of a pencil. It was part of a spine from the "sail" of Finback, who lived there when northern Texas was swampy, millions of years before!



In Some Fields in Palestine, Arab Farmers May Be Seen Today Plowing in Much the Same Primitive Fashion as in Bible Times. This Farmer of the Plains of Sharon Is Driving His Camel Before the Plow as He Prepares His Field for the Seed

Both Pictures © A. C. From William Thompson

In Some Parts of Palestine Today, Grain Is Ground by the Same Primitive Methods Used Centuries Ago. In This Picture, We See Women of Palestine Grinding Grain for Their Evening Meal

The Metal of Civilization

When or how iron was first discovered, no one seems to know. But it was used by the Chinese thousands of years before the Christian era, and the iron blade found fairly recently in an Egyptian tomb was over 5,000 years old.

The Assyrians, history tells us, fashioned war weapons from iron, and both the Greeks and the Romans knew its value. Solon, the Greek philosopher and law maker, correctly prophesied to Croesus, the richest man in the world, that he would lose his wealth to a man who possessed iron. The man was Cyrus.

Nature has deposited iron generously all over the earth. The red clay of the Piedmont Plateau in the East of the United States obtains its color from a combination of iron and oxygen, or iron oxide. The magnificent colors of the Grand Canyon and of Yellowstone Park are due also to iron oxide. In countless ways, iron adds to the many beauties of the world—just as it enters into our daily lives to give us our needs and our comforts.

Knowing a little of the history of iron, which might well be termed the most important mineral on earth, and of its value to the constant progressive march of civilization, we set forth eagerly, one bright summer day, for a visit to an abandoned iron mine at Mine Hill, Roxbury, Connecticut. This mine was first opened in 1750 and worked for silver, and it was not until 1800 that it was worked for iron ore.

Fool's Gold

As is customary on these mineral field trips, Peter read the list of minerals we might hope to find on the dump pile, spathic iron ore, quartz crystals, pyrite, more commonly known as "fool's gold," and galena or lead.

We reached the tiny town of Roxbury, and four-fifths of a mile north of the equally tiny railroad station, at the foot of Mine Hill, we saw the old furnace, behind which was the rock pile. We lost no time in getting out of the car and soon we were scrambling over the loose brown rocks, picking up small specimens and examining them carefully.

Suddenly, small John who always seemed to be the first to discover a worth-while rock or mineral, called out excitedly, "Come here, come here! I've found a stone with gold in it."

We all ran to John, who stood beside a huge boulder. We knew at once that he had found pyrites, but we did not tease him for many an experienced miner in days gone by thought he had found real gold, only to discover he had obtained pyrites—hence the name, today, of "fool's gold."

In this particular boulder there was a small cavity, or geode, with pyrite crystals in it. A golden hued vein in the rock showed further evidence of the possibility of interesting material within it.

"We'll have to crack the rock open carefully," said Father, "Look out, now everybody."

Pyrite Crystals

With mighty blows Father wielded his hammer, until at last the huge boulder broke into several pieces. By careful work Father managed to break these pieces into small specimens containing perfect pyrite crystals. By the time he was finished he was very, very hot and thirsty and everyone was hungry. It took some time to persuade John that the sandwiches were better than the small gold-like minerals, scattered on the ground, which he was hastily scooping up.

"There are two openings to the mine on the top of the hill," said Father, a little later, as he relaxed under a tree and listened to the gurgling noises of a little brook. "Shall we climb up? There are a lot of bats in the mines," he added mischievously.

"If you don't mind," said Mother, packing up the remains of the chocolate layer cake. "I could very well skip seeing the bats. But I would like to dig up some of the lovely lady slipper plants I saw just above the dump pile. I could do it while you wrap up the specimens you have obtained."

John was already gathering up his pyrites into a little bag, and rejoicing over the fine boulder he had discovered. Mother went off with her box and the trowel she always took along on mineralogy trips. Father and Peter began to wrap the specimens carefully.

"There's a wonderful view of the valley from the top of Mine Hill," said Father, a little sadly. "It's too bad the bats live in the entrance to the old mines."

"Couldn't we come another day, just you and I?" suggested 11-year-old Peter in a half whisper.

"Well, we might at that," replied Father as one man to another.

Janet P. Johl

Our Insect Inventors

Nature teaches human beings many things. How many people know that the idea for air-conditioning large blocks of flats and offices was copied from the invention of the termite ant? These little creatures form colonies and live in "skyscrapers made of mud, the interiors of which are kept at an even temperature during summer and winter.

Another amazing thing about the termites is their method of making streets. Actually their streets are tunnels, through which they leave their "hills" in search of supplies, and they are only wide enough to allow for the passage of one individual at a time—a sort of one-way street! In the walls of these tunnels little sidings are constructed so that, should an insect be obliged to retrace his steps, he can wait in a siding until the way is clear. There is never any congestion in the tunnels and collisions are unknown!

Termites also invented cement for their wonderful buildings long before men thought of it. So strong is this cement that it would take a long time to smash a termite hill even with the aid of a pickaxe. As a matter of fact, when it is necesssary to remove one of these structures in Africa in order to make a way for a road, the workmen are compelled to use dynamite.

If the termite is compared with the size of a man, its home is found to be far more remarkable than a skyscraper, being fifty times as high proportionately as the tallest building in the United States!

Glimpse of a Bengal Jungle

"Sahib! Sahib! The elephant has come."

I awoke to find my bearer taking down the mosquito net by the light of a hand lantern, for the dawn had not yet broken. Sleepily I remembered that I was to spend the spring morning in a ramble through the Dooars Jungle, a narrow strip of densely forested land immediately south of the Himalayas, large areas of which still remain virgin jungle.

Dressing hurriedly in the dim light, I found the elephant waiting on the lawn. At a muttered word from the Mahout the great beast slowly sank on its knees, allowing me to scramble onto the pad and to use one of the hind legs as a step. Another muttered order and the elephant's forequarters heaved upward at a perilous angle as it rose to a standing position.

The day had already broken when we began to ford the Rydak river, whose waters are fed by the snows and glaciers of the beautiful Chomolhari—"Divine Queen of Mountains"—rising in solitary grandeur northwards in Bhutan. The icy cold water rose high up the faithful elephant's sides as it slowly and deliberately felt among the slippery bowlders of the river's bed.

A Sure-Footed Animal

No animal is more sure of its step than the elephant, though its surefootedness is chiefly due to the extreme care with which it picks its way when uncertain of its ground. So intelligent, too, are these creatures, that nothing will induce them to cross a bridge unless they feel convinced beforehand that the structure will bear their immense weight.

Early morning is a time of activity among the denizens of the jungle who do not usually retire until the sun begins to mount up in the sky. A rustle in the undergrowth turned out to be a wild sow with her numerous striped piglets, one of which hesitated for a moment, inquisitively surveying the colossal bulk of the elephant, before scampering away into a thicket.

Crossing the frontier into Bhutan, we passed a herd of Cheetal deer which merely turned their pretty heads towards us with mild enquiry in their eyes before resuming their grazing.

On all sides the cries of wild peacocks rose in the air, and not far away, scratching in the sand of a dry stream bed, was a fine specimen, gracefully trailing an enormous tail behind it, and letting us approach quite close before flying off.

Orchids Add Color

Many beautiful orchids added color to the forest, clusters of delicate mauve and white flowers springing from long, drooping stems, while a tall Simul tree, towering over a hundred feet into the air, was covered with glorious golden-yellow blooms.

The desire to take a few plants back with me was irresistible, but how to reach them at such a height? A liana—or creeper—some two inches thick and hanging down from a lofty branch of the tree, aroused hope. The elephant was told to grasp it with his trunk and to shake it. Several plants were dislodged and came down in a shower before the creeper broke at a point a foot or so above the great creature's head. At the Mahout's muttered orders he eventually laid hold of the very end of the broken liana, and managed to dislodge a few more plants before the whole creeper came down upon us amidst a rain of orchids and rotten bark. Obediently the elephant picked up each flower in its trunk and handed it to the Mahout with the greatest care.

The sun was then high overhead, and it was time to turn homeward. Pausing on the sandy bed of a half dry stream, it was interesting to read in the sand the tales told by the pug marks of the jungle creatures who came there, during the night, to drink. Unmistakable were the huge, rounded footprints of a family of wild elephant, including one very small youngster.

After a seven-hour ramble, covering some fourteen miles of forest, it was good to see the familiar bungalow again, for the heat of the sun was strong. Bidding the Mahout and his great beast goodby, I gathered my precious orchids together and stepped gladly into the comforting shade of the building.

Frank Scrimgeour.

Night

Moonbeams
are fingering a star
caught in black waters
beneath pine boughs

F. P.

Naming Budapest

Budapest, the capital and largest city of Hungary, is situated both east and west of the Danube. The river at this point varies from 300 to 650 yards in width, and is spanned by six bridges, one of them being among the largest suspension bridges in Europe. The part on the right bank was formerly Buda, and that on the left bank Pest. In 1872 they were united, and the resultant Budapest has become the political, commercial and intellectual center of Hungary.

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Fun With Model Airplanes

IV

By William Bres

In our article last week, we gave detailed instructions for building the propeller of your first flying model, and also a list of the materials you would need for the fuselage, wings and other parts. Now you should be ready to go ahead, with the help of the diagram printed on this page and the following additional information.

First, go over the list of materials published at the end of the last article. In carrying out the construction details in the next few paragraphs, remember that the numbers in parentheses correspond to those which identify each of the articles in the list.

Securing the Fittings

Take (1) and glue (5) to one end of it on the ¼" side. With your pair of round nosed plyers twist a piece of wire (6) into a hook and glue it to the other end of your fuselage. At the same time make your can (the purpose of which is to hold the elastic motor and prevent the fuselage from breaking) and cement that in place. Secure all three fittings with thread and glue again.

Now, following the sizes given on the plan and using (2), build the rudder and the stabilizer. The wing is a simple affair consisting of four pieces of (3), 14 inches long, and seven cross braces that are 3½" long and of the same thickness.

The wing should be built in two halves and then glued together at an angle (dihedral) that will allow both ends of the wings to rest 2" from the surface on which it lies. The angle is for stability of the airplane in flight.

Using airplane dope, cover the bottom of your wing and stabilizer and one side of your rudder with model tissue. Note that only one side is covered. Your propeller shaft is made from a piece of wire three inches long. Insert it through your propeller, the cup of the blade facing you, and put the shaft through the tiny opening in the thrust bearing (5). Glue the stabilizer directly to the wood (paper on the bottom side) of your fuselage, as shown. Cut a notch in the end of the body and attach the rudder. Put on four strands of elastic. This should be more than enough to carry your airplane if it is built lightly. If your craft can fly with less than four strands it will stay up longer.

A most important part of your airplane and a vital factor in the performance of your model is the wing clips. If these are not made carefully, the wings will not attach properly and the model will fly poorly. The clips are made out of wire, are glued on the center of the front and rear (top) wing spars and are different in size. The front wing clip is ⅜" tall and the rear wing clip is 1¼" tall.

The plane is now finished but it is not ready to fly. It must be adjusted! If you follow directions for flight adjustment you will know how to adjust every other model you build and you may be sure of real flights from your airplane.

Gently Wind the Propeller

Attach your wings (small clip forward) to the bottom (center) of your plane. Holding the front end of your fuselage, wind the propeller to the right about 50 revolutions. Don't throw it, but gently thrust it out of your hand. Follow these directions for flight adjustment:

A. If your craft noses downward, put the wing slightly forward and wind more.

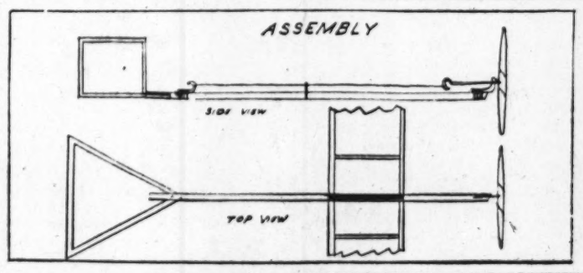
B. If your model climbs too steeply and stalls, put the wing further back.

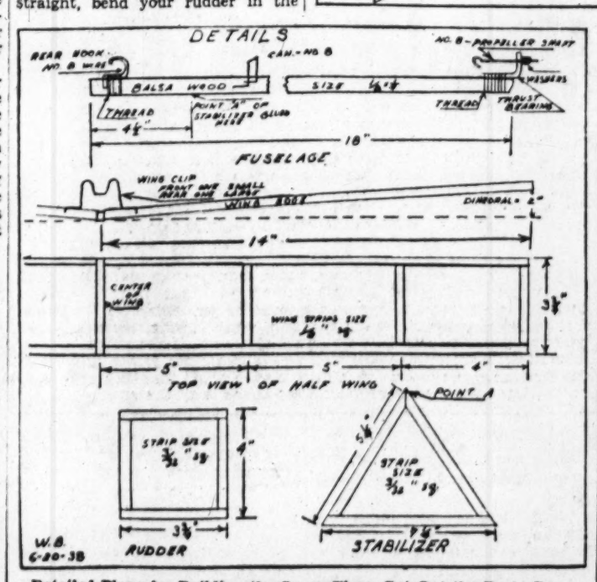
C. If your airplane turns in a circle and you want it to fly straight, bend your rudder in the direction opposite that in which the airplane turns.

Above all, see that the wing and tail (horizontal surfaces) are in line. Some airplanes have to be adjusted over ten times before they are ready for long flights.

Flying your models will bring hours of fun to you, so work carefully and accurately.

In our next article we shall give directions for building a beautiful, sturdy type flying model so simple in construction that an inexperienced craftsman can make it.





Detailed Plans for Building the Super-Flyer. Cut Out the Parts Carefully, Following the Measurements Indicated on the Plans

The Sparrow of Ulm

If you should ever go to Ulm, a very old city in southern Germany, you could not help buying either a picture post card or a little figure in pottery, bronze, silver, or gold of a humble sparrow with a wisp of straw in its bill. These sparrows are in all the shops so there must be a story about them, and here it is.

Four or five hundred years ago Ulm was a walled city. That is, it had a high strong wall around it, and the only way in was through one of its gates.

One day some countrymen who lived outside the walls were bringing to the town a cartload of very long timbers to be used in an important building. These they had fastened crosswise on the low wheels, the timbers reaching all the way across the road. This was all right in the country, but when they reached the gateway the timbers, of course, would not go through.

The men looked at the gateway. They looked at their load. They could see no way out of the difficulty except to tear down enough of the wall to allow them to drive the cart and its load through. But this would be a lot of work and would cost a great deal. They all sat down to think it over.

One of the workmen idly watched a tiny sparrow who was building her nest within the wall. She passed in and out through a small window-like opening with her building material. Finally she came with a long straw that would not go through the window. The bird didn't stop a moment. She dropped the straw on to the stone ledge, turned her head, took up the straw so that it ran along by the side of her body and easily flew through the opening.

Slowly it dawned upon the workman that they and their timbers were like the bird and her straw. He explained the matter to his fellow workmen.

Four or five hundred years later Ulm still honors the little sparrow and the workmen who were willing to learn a lesson from the tiny creature.

Garden in the Rain

Now down the lane, the summer rain
falls gently through a canopy of leaves
so thick that every gleaming drop receives
a tinge of green. This shining scene
is made of emeralds; but from the new
grown garden flowers, all yellow, red and blue
the crystal rain receives a stain
of iridescent glow, until it seems
that on each shining drop a rainbow gleams.

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Medieval France Lives Again in America

THOUGH built within city bounds, "The Cloisters," medieval branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, become paradoxically a refuge from New York, and all that it entails. Standing on the northern heights of the city, upon rocky ledges which overlook the Hudson River, "The Cloisters" are peaceful and remote, little related to the skyscrapers at the other end of the subway. Rather, they are reminiscent, in their elevation, of Fiesole in Italy or Rocamadour in Southern France.

Here is architecture the pattern of which suggests durability, and induces a tranquil mood. It is not elegant or imposing, restless or elaborate in the Gothic manner. No more is it assertive or commanding. Its modest beauty grows upon one. Its dimensions are subtly accommodated to human scale.

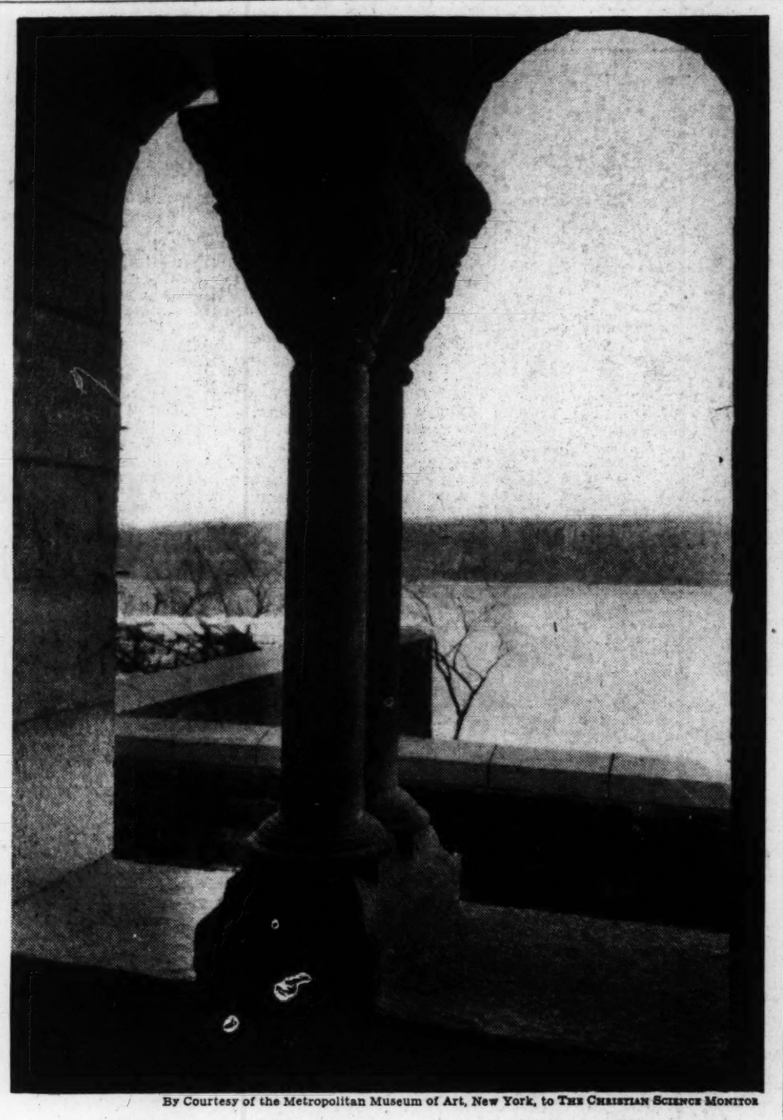
Because the ceilings are comparatively low, one enjoys more fully the texture of the masonry, the splendid curves in the vaulting, the fine co-ordination of details. One is close enough to see the tooling on the stone, to perceive its granular texture. More florid styles conceal the forceful character of the material, intentionally obviate all traces of the tool; but, in Romanesque art, never are the forms and surfaces overdone, never excessively refined. Designs are simple and decisive; they are within close range so that they are not softened or subdued by distance. A capital near by may be examined as though it were a script, its lines traced and its fable followed.

It is pleasant to sit quietly on one of the narrow wooden benches and enjoy the amber or amethyst or pearly tones of the masonry. And then, one may concentrate upon a carved group executed in the flat and sober manner of the Romanesque, enlivened with swirling lines which apparently were not planned to express rounded form. The flat sculpture and flat pictures hold structurally to the wall. The early designers were not prompted to visualize in terms of three dimensions. They seemed to be able to express themselves eloquently on a plane surface. In mood, in execution, these images recall the ancient Chinese carvers of the North Wei Dynasty, who also maintained an austere and exalted attitude in their sacred effigies. There are other details observed here and there, part realistic, part fantastic, which are reminiscent of the Orient and which show the universality of artistic forms.

The numerous visitors are worth observing. They represent many nationalities and many forms of belief, yet here they are, at one in admiring something which is beautiful and appealing to all persons of sensibility. Such beauty as one perceives in "The Cloisters" transcends borders, precludes prejudice. The arts are an international language which can be used for communication across frontiers, and down the ages.

The Saint-Guilhem Cloister is covered with a skylight; but the Cuxa Cloister is open to the sky, with a garden court surrounded by an arcaded covered passageway. The garden is informally planted with iris and other flowers which were known in the Middle Ages. There are apple trees, also. The Bonnefont Cloister has a special garden over which enthusiastic visitors hover. It is planted with medieval flowers and herbs known to us through pictures: forget-me-nots and pansies, woolly mint, hyssop, and chive.

The plants are a sympathetic introduction



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOOKING ACROSS THE HUDSON FROM A TWELFTH-CENTURY WINDOW

to the tapestries, those splendors of the art of weaving brought to its superlative stage, so some believe, in Gothic times. A series, here in "The Cloisters," was woven somewhere in France or Flanders late in the fifteenth century. The "Hunt of the Unicorn" is described in clear, bright, pictorial design. It abounds with figures of people resplendently clothed, with animals, edifices, trees, and flowers. Leaves and blossoms spread and curl and intertwine, so that there is not a vacant space. The fantastic unicorn is prominent amongst its captors. The tapestries abound with vitality; they are covered with details of exquisitely lavish ornamentation which are eminently suited to the medium of the loom. Again one perceives a prevailing flatness; there are no gaping spaces, no deep-flung perspectives. Is this a portrayal of medieval life, or is it sheer symbolic imagery full of poetic allusions? That question is yet to be answered. Like the sculptures and the paintings, the textiles are flat, following appropriately the walls which they cover.

"The Cloisters" group contains a Romanesque hall, a Gothic hall, a chapter house, and a chapel. Much of the medieval sculpture and architectural material was assembled by the American sculptor, George Grey Barnard. It was purchased and presented along with other medieval objects of art to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who also provided the site overlooking the Hudson, known as Fort Tryon Park.

The relics and remnants of an age past have been arranged in a manner eminently suited to their character and beauty. Each object has been thoughtfully installed, whether it is a stained-glass window, a tomb, a carved portal, a panel, a capital. One discerns throughout "The Cloisters" the underlying spirit of handicraft which served its useful purpose and also expressed in the Middle Ages an exalted communal feeling. Time has worn the objects down, but happily, wear and weathering tend to enrich works of art.

Architecturally, "The Cloisters" in New York City do not aim to reproduce any particular building, but they have been "developed around architectural elements dating from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries from the cloisters of five French monasteries."

DOROTHY ADLOW

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Summer World of a Terrier

WE HAD bought a piece of woodland where once had stood the primeval pine forest. That had been cut down long ago and in its place had grown up straight young oaks, graceful maples, poplars and silver birches, the gleaming trunks of which gave the place a mysterious, fairy beauty. This was your happy hunting ground for the rest of your life. We built a cottage there for the summers, and, as the doors stood always open, you had the joy of going in and out and up and down at will. You were very happy. . . . You learned to know every foot of the wood. You made your own intricate paths between burrow and burrow, and they all led at last to the seclusion of the ravine where you buried your favorite bones.

How clearly I can see us journeying to the cottage on a May morning, motored there by some friend, his car crammed with our belongings, and you, standing with paws on the door and blown-back whiskers, straining toward the moment of arrival. When the car stopped and you were put down, we laughed to see how you set out without a moment's hesitation to explore your domain, see that all was in order after the long winter. You would make the round of your paths, perhaps start a rabbit and tumble after it for a space, but you always ended in the ravine, to dig up the last bone of the bygone season. You would appear at the door with this pallid prize in your distended jaws, earth on your nose and deep pride in the resounding bay you uttered as you laid it down before us. You smelled of bracken, for you were always rolling in it. Patches of glossy wintergreen were your playground, where you tossed and chewed the dilapidated tennis ball that was yours.

You loved Jacob the gardener, and in his undemonstrative way he loved you. The day began with his arrival. We would be woken by the clump-clump of his feet along the drive. Then came the sound of his wheelbarrow and garden tools being brought out. He had crossed the lawn, the clump-clump of his feet had approached the house, then gone back to the garden. He was raking, he was digging, he was running the lawn mower. Whichever it was, it was the signal for you to rise. I let you out. I heard him say to you, "Ha, I thought you were going to sleep all day!"

When, at last, I went out I could see neither you nor Jacob. You had disturbed me, you had got me out of my bed. Having done your duty, you had moved your activities elsewhere. On the doorstep lay Jacob's offering of a nosegay. He had picked it on the way to work. . . .

I could see smoke in a blue-grey spiral between the trees. Jacob was burning brushwood or dead leaves. I went toward the smoke spiral, now in glittering sunshine, now in the rich intense shade of the early morning. Now I saw Jacob's shirt more blue than the smoke, as he heaped fresh brushwood on the fire. And I saw you close beside him. There was a kind of understanding between you.—From "Portrait of a Dog," by MAZO DE LA ROCHE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Night Drive

I RIDE with music under stars that shine
Above a sycamore that branches tall.
The evening dew now blooms on flowers of mine.
I hear above the air an eerie call,
And stop while crickets shrill their melody
To a sleepy bird that stirs upon her nest.
A rushing train makes known its majesty
In bearing down upon a city's rest.
White roads like flattened serpents in the night
Now beckon me between tall fields of corn.
An earthly meteor, I would send my light
Swift speeding as a star till early morn,
And see the moon go down, an amber arc,
And be, myself, a comrade of the dark.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

The Perfection of God and Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE great need of mankind is joyously to acknowledge the perfection of God, and to recognize and claim the perfection of man in His likeness. To this end a change of thought from a material to a spiritual base is requisite.

Christ Jesus recognized the perfect man; his spiritual origin and his conscious communion with God enabled him to demonstrate man's perfection in overcoming sickness, sin, and death. Mary Baker Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The fact that God and man coexist in eternal perfection is the basis of Christianly scientific healing. Christian Science shows that perfect God does not know man as imperfect—sick, sinful. God is All; He is the only cause and creator. God gives all good to man as His reflection. According to James (1:17), "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Evil, error, is no part of God's creation; it is a false sense of God and man. Evil is ignorant mortal belief, a claim of something besides the one God. The physical senses present, in belief, a sinning, suffering mortal. But this mortal is not man; and this false concept can be eliminated from the experience of each individual through understanding and demonstration of the true nature of God and man. As soon as one begins to accept the fact that "there is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter," because, as Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," he begins to progress in putting off the false view of man as subject to matter and its so-called laws.

The truth about God and man is always ready to enter human consciousness, when the door of thought is opened by humility, gratitude, and willing obedience to learn more of good. It is a joyous experience to begin to understand God's care for all His children. A false sense of responsibility for others, fear, self-will, self-righteousness, and self-love yield to the understanding of the relation which exists between God and man.

God's ideas are always at hand, accessible to all. These ideas do not reach human consciousness through material avenues, but are discerned through conscious communion with Truth, divine Mind.

A student of Christian Science found greater freedom for himself, and progress for those whom he had regarded as dependent on him for supply, through considering the following illustration. Two campers were asleep beside a spring of water. One of the sleepers dreamed he was in a desert in which was a spring of water to which he alone had access. In his desire to share with this friend, he labored through weary hours to carry water to the one for whom he felt responsible. But when he awoke he found that the desert, the need, and the sense of personal responsibility were all a dream.

Christian Science teaches that all human obligations must be practically and lovingly met. However, one who understands this religion finds that both his own progress and that of those with whom he has close relationship or contact are accelerated by giving to God both the responsibility and the glory.

Christian Science is awakening men to the spiritual fact that perfection is demonstrable. Once awake to this truth, each one begins his joyous work of holding his thought in close relation to the divine by expressing Godlike qualities in daily life.

In the Scriptures we find assurance concerning the perfection of God and man: "Thou shalt be perfect with the Lord thy God" (Deuteronomy 18:13); and, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2).

Awakening to the truth that our real selfhood is perfect now is a joyous experience; and our progress in demonstrating this truth is hastened by claiming and rejoicing in the perfection of real being. Every moment of the day provides opportunities for this work; every imperfection seen in ourselves or others can be denied as a false belief about God and man. This is work that pays well in joy, satisfaction, and progress.

Christ Jesus knew the facts of spiritual being so well that his healings, almost without exception, were instantaneous. Evil beliefs could offer no resistance to his recognition of the reality of harmony. Those who sought him in faith found their belief in evil giving way to purity and increased harmony. His understanding refuted the claims of inharmony and demonstrated the fact that perfection alone is real. What great cause for gratitude to have before us the example which the Master left for our guidance!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СОВЕРШЕНСТВО БОГА И ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЛЮДИ более всего нуждаются в том, чтобы радостно признавать совершенство Бога, видеть совершенство человека, созданного по Его образу, и утверждать свои права на это совершенство. Но для этого нужно, чтобы мысли человека изменились, перейдя от своих материальных оснований к духовным.

Христос Иисус видел только совершенного человека: в силу своей духовной врожденности и своего сознательного общения с Богом, он мог демонстрировать совершенство человека своими победами над болезнью, грехом и смертью. Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 476, 477): "Иисус видел в Науке совершенного человека, который являлся ему там, где грешный смертный является смертным. В этом совершенном человеке Спаситель видел образ Божий и это правильное отношение к человеку исцеляло больных."

Христианско-Научное исцеленье зиждется на том факте, что Бог и человек со-существуют в вечном совершенстве. Христианская Наука учит, что Бог не видит в человеке несовершенного человека—больного, грешного Бог есть Все; Он единственное начало и единственный творец. Бог дает все хорошее человеку, являющемуся Его-же отраженьем. Как говорит Иаков (1:17): "Всякое даянье доброе и всякий дар совершенный нисходит свыше, от Отца светов, у Которого нет измененья и ни тени перемены."

Зло, заблужденье, не участвует в Божьем творении, это есть ложное представленье о Боге и о человеке. Зло есть невежественное смертное верованье, претендующее на существованье чего-то наряду с единым Богом. Согласно со смертным верованьем, нашим телесным чувствам представляется образ грешного, страдающего смертного. Но этот смертный не представляет собой человека, и это ошибочное представленье о человеке может быть удалено из жизни каждого из нас на основании правильного понятия об истинной природе Бога и человека и благодаря уменью доказывать правильность этого понятия на опыте жизни. Mrs. Эдди говорит в Science and Health (стр. 468) "Нет ни жизни, ни истины, ни разума, ни сущности в материи. Все есть бесконечный Разум и его бесконечное проявление." Лишь только этот факт становится для нас приемлемым, мы начинаем прогрессировать, начинаем постепенно отвыкать от ложного мненья, что человек находится в подчинении у материи и ее так-называемых законов.

Правда о Боге и о человеке всегда готова проникнуть в человеческое сознанье, когда такие качества, как смиренье, благодарность и добровольная готовность лучше познавать добро раскрывают двери наших мыслей. Большая радость испытывается нами, когда мы начинаем понимать, что Бог заботится о Своих детях. Ложное чувство ответственности за других, страх, своеволье, самооправдыванье и себялюбие,—все это уступает место пониманью тех отношений, которые существуют между Богом и человеком.

Идеи Божьи у нас всегда под рукой, доступные для всех. Идеи эти доходят до человеческого сознанья не материальными путями,—они познаются путем сознательного общенья с Истиной, божественным Разумом.

Один ученик Христианской Науки стал чувствовать себя гораздо свободнее, что одновременно дало возможность самостоятельно развиваться тем, кого он считал у себя в материальной зависимости, благодаря следующей иллюстрации. Двое людей расположились спать у ручья. Одному из них снилось, что он находится в пустыне, и что в пустыне этой имеется родник, к которому лишь он один имеет доступ. В стремлении поделиться водою со своим другом, он трудился в течение долгих, томительных часов, неся воду тому, за кого он считал себя ответственным. Но когда он проснулся, то оказалось, что пустыня, нужда и чувство личной ответственности были лишь сном.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что все наши обязательства должны умно и любовно выполняться. Однако, тот, кто понимает эту религию, убеждается в следующем: Когда он возлагает ответственность на Бога и прославляет Его, то и его личный прогресс ускоряется, и прогресс тех, с кем он тесно связан или с кем он общается.

Христианская Наука пробуждает в нас сознанье, что можно доказывать совершенство в жизни. Раз только у человека родилось сознательное отношенье к этой истине, то для него наступает счастливая пора постоянного стремленья мысленно быть в тесном общении с божественным, проявляя Богоподобные качества в ежедневной жизни.

В Писаньях мы черпаем твердую уверенность относительно совершенства Бога и человека (Второзаконие 18:13) "Непорочен будь перед Господом Богом твоим" и "возлюбленные! мы теперь дети Божьи" (I Иоанн 3:2).

Большая радость испытывается нами от пробуждающегося в нас сознанья, что наше подлинное существо уже теперь совершенно. Мы быстрее прогрессируем в смысле нашего уменья проявлять в жизни эту истину, когда мы радуемся этому совершенству истинного бытья и пред'являем на него свои права. Каждую минуту мы имеем новые возможности для этой работы: всякий раз, когда мы видим что нибудь несовершенное в себе или в других, мы можем отвергать то, что мы видим, как ложное представленье о Боге и о человеке. Подобные усилья много нам дают в смысле радости, удовлетворенья и прогресса.

Христос Иисус так хорошо знал факты духовного бытья, что его исцеленья совершались почти без исключенья мгновенно. Дурные верованья не были в состоянии сопротивляться его ясным утвержденьям, что гармония реальна. Шедшие к нему с верою видели, как их верованье в зло уступало место чистоте и большей гармонии. Его пониманье отвергало все притязанья дисгармонии и доказывало в жизни тот факт; что реально только совершенство. Сколь велики у нас основанья быть благодарными за то, что Учитель оставил нам пример для нашего руководства!

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Summer Storm

(Chinese Pattern)

The celestial dragon ranges
In the high drum between earth and sky.
His tail lashes and pounds the void
As the flash of his ruby eyes
Zigzags the atmosphere.
He puffs and melts
The frosty clouds into shower.

Then, done with his frolic,
He licks clear the froth
Off the blue glass dome of the sun.

EDOUARD DU BURON

"Surer Than Sounds or Sights"

IT IS nearly twenty years since we were in Egypt; but, by walking in the sunshine down a certain flagged path in our Dorset garden, I can travel back between one step and the next. I have only to brush a gray-leaved plant, with yellow button flowers, and at once I imagine myself standing beside a rough gray stone wall in a little lookout above the seashore near Alexandria. By standing on tiptoe, I can just see over the wall. Below me is a wide beach, glittering and sparkling in the hot sun. A fisherman throws his net in a wide sweep, a gesture so familiar that I scarcely notice it; and his montonous droning song comes up to me like an echo of the equally tuneless one our Sudanese house boy is singing.

The sun is beating down upon my big shady hat and through my thin cotton frock. I turn to go back to the cool veranda and, as I do so, I brush my bare leg against the great gray-green tansy bush which sprawls on the steps and over the rocks beside them. I bend to pull a weed and the hot, aromatic scent, released by my movement, billows up into my face. Another step forward, at which I walk out of the magic smell, and I am surprised at the sudden pallor of sunlight and the greenness of the English grass after the Egyptian glare.

* * *

IT IS MORE than twenty years since we had the little cottage on the Yorkshire moors; but by walking up the hill to our house—in that pause between day and night, when the last of the light is flowing to the western horizon, releasing the stars one by one as it gathers itself together and slips away, and the small unimportant sounds of bird and beast take on a sudden audibility—I can travel back through the years and walk the peaty ground again. For, from our hall chimney rises, blue and pungent, a wisp of peat smoke. As I sniff it, the curlews cry above me; the heather, almost invisible in the failing light, pricks my legs; the moors rise, rounded and mysterious, on either side. I am glad of the support and assurance of the hand I am holding, for it has been a long trudge up from the village shop where we have been making important purchases of multicolored wool—with which to make reins—humbugs, two pounds of candles and a shilling's worth of penny stamps. The wind changes and blows the peat smoke away from me. I am in Dorset, walking a tarred road with green hedges on either side.

* * *

HALFWAY UP THE hill, which must be climbed whenever we would go to the little market town, is a clump of pines. It marks the stage when, if we are not pressed for time, we rest and refresh our eyes with the wide sweep of the Blackmoor vale as it spreads its green and pleasant width before us. But, on a hot still day, if I close my eyes, it is not the green land of England I see, but the white, snow-muffled slopes of the Bernese Oberland. I feel the weight of the rucksack's straps on my shoulder and the warm, rough pressure of the socks inside my ski boots. Behind me are the pines through which we have climbed; above and to the left are the unmarked, glittering white slopes which we shall descend in a short while. Warm with the easy rhythmic exercise, soothed and relaxed mentally by the silence and the height, we pause for a moment before resuming our climb.

A car passes on the road behind me. The spell is broken, for the scent of the pines is once more borne on English air, the slopes below me are green and fresh with summer grasses. But I have traveled on the spell of a scent to distant lands, and that has given me the reassurance that "time and space are but forms of thought."

J. M. E. C.

Voyage Round Italy

I FOUND the letter waiting for me one evening. Just an ordinary letter, with a Paris postmark. I opened it and read it through; then I read it again—this time aloud. Yes, I had read it right the first time. Jeanne was asking me to go with her to towns whose names have been familiar to me since childhood, but which I had never hoped to see: Genoa, Taormina, Naples, Trieste, Fiume, Malta. I played with the names until they all got jumbled up in my thoughts. I wondered if they were as beautiful as their names were musical; and then, suddenly, I came down to earth and started to work out ways and means.

Next morning I awoke with a feeling that something pleasant was about to happen. Sleepily wondering what it could be, it suddenly flashed back to me—Italy! Half-way through the morning, I got out an atlas and began studying it and tracing the route the ship would follow: Leghorn, Messina, Bari, Fiume, the Adriatic coast. I worked out the distance the ship would in all probability cover, nearly 1,600 miles, nautical miles, whatever they were. The blue of the sea on the map made me think of the color of the Mediterranean at Port-Cros, that little island off the French Riviera. It was unbelievably beautiful.

I don't yet know what boat Jeanne and I are going on, nor what flag it will fly. All I know is that, on a certain evening in August, we will leave Paris to join our ship at Genoa—then Leghorn, Naples, Pompeii, Palermo, Messina, Taormina, Malta, Bari, Fiume, Trieste, and last of all Venice.

H. B.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938

Road Pointed To Social Gain In Daily Tasks

Americans Advised Not to Rely Entirely on Political Action

At Summer Parley

Wellesley Institute Told How to Develop Better Leadership

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 21—American citizens were urged today to consider that social progress is possible not only through political action, but also through daily activity in business, labor unions, school, and church.

In one's ordinary relationships, Prof. Alfred D. Sheffield told the Summer Institute for Social Progress, better leadership as well as efficiency and co-operation can and should be developed.

Professor Sheffield is an authority on leadership of this sort, being Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College, where the Institute is meeting, and the author of "Joining in Public Discussion."

Need to "Rethink"

He told the members of the Institute that not only labor leaders, business executives, and churchmen, but also professors and school teachers need to "re-think" their roles in society.

"I often think the primary need of our country is for rehabilitation clinics for mis-educated educators," he declared, amid laughter.

Mr. Sheffield added that he agreed with Josh Billings, who said, in effect, it is not the things men don't know that makes them fools, but the things they know and "thet ain't so."

The Professor's address came after the Institute had heard numerous programs at previous sessions for possible action by citizens of the United States in the world situation.

Some of these programs urged co-operative action by this country and the other democracies to curb militaristic aggressors; others recommended that Americans set their own house in order, promoting the spread of democracy by example.

To all of these programs, Professor Sheffield offered a technique of social change based on business and professional, rather than political, activity.

He urged that candidates for officers of labor unions, for instance, should qualify themselves by an "experience curriculum in social engineering."

"Cloudy Thinking"

Admitting these were rather technical terms, he told of an incident when he was interrupted while addressing a labor union group in Boston by a carpenter who arose from a rear row and exclaimed:

"Professor, your English skids off my dome!"

Mr. Sheffield criticized some of his colleagues in the teaching profession by saying: "It surprises me at teachers' meetings to see the cloudiness and befuddledness of some educators in the presence of social issues."

He recommended that teachers seek to interpret current controversies to their pupils without identifying themselves with outside action groups of a type that would mark them as biased.

Several special lectures were planned by the Institute for later today, with an address tonight in Billings Hall, open to the public, by Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, on "National Defense."

Want a Velvety Lawn? Attend Meeting July 28

More pleasure would be taken in pushing a lawn mower about the home grounds if the grass were as smooth and velvety as a putting green, says Lawrence S. Dickinson, turf specialist at Massachusetts State College in Amherst, in announcing a one-day program for lawn owners on July 28, as part of the College's annual Farm and Home Week.

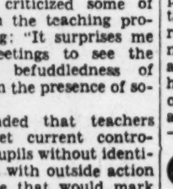
How to get and keep such a lawn will be the general topic. In charge of the program will be Mr. Dickinson and Dr. James Tyson, Professor of Agronomy at Michigan State College. Subjects to be discussed include: Important Features of a Lawn Mower and Its Maintenance; Management of Bent Grass Lawns; Lawn Grass Seed Mixtures; Seeding; Weed Control, and Lawn Fertilizers.

At the end of each talk there will be a period for questions and answers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Continued unsettled weather with occasional showers and slight temperature change tonight and Friday; gentle southerly and southwesterly winds.



All New England: Occasional showers tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south or southwest winds over the south and central portions and gentle shifting winds becoming moderately easterly over the extreme north portion and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperat res

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	71	Minneapolis	64	82
Bermuda	82	88	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	68	76	New York	70	78
Denver	56	78	Norfolk	78	84
Helena	56	82	Philadelphia	70	82
Kansas City	68	84	St. Louis	68	92
Los Angeles	64	78	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	84	88	Washington	72	84

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 21.
B—Maximum, July 20.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:14 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet
Friday, 7:07 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet
Light all vehicles by 9:45 p. m.

Abandoned Stations' Salary Bill Criticized

In Boston Today

Station Agents' Wages Discussed

For the nine stations between Yarmouth and Provincetown, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad paid $6,120 annually for station agents' wages although most of the stations reported one passenger in five days and not one had more than two passengers in the five-day period.

This was termed "negligence" and unnecessary expense in operation by Assistant Attorney General Edward A. Pecci, in conducting his examination of New Haven officials today before the Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Pecci represented the Attorney General's office in the test case now being conducted to determine what effect the recent Connecticut Federal Court decision approving the abandonment of 88 stations of the New Haven in Massachusetts has on orders of the State Public Utilities Commission which has yet to conclude its hearings on the closing of the stations.

The Commission has the railroad's petition before it but had made no ruling when the Federal Court ruling was handed down in time for closing the stations last Sunday.

On this branch line, it was brought out there were two trains daily, morning and evening. Except for a steam locomotive on a Saturday-Sunday run the trains were hauled by a "gas" engine.

Witnesses called today were Henry M. Erving, general passenger agent of the road; Charles F. Caley, statistician for the road, and its counsel, Arthur W. Blackman.

Testimony was introduced to show that passenger and freight hauls of the line could be classed as interstate.

Mr. Pecci questioned Mr. Caley on the pay roll for agents. In this connection it was brought out that at South Dennis the agent received $622 a year and that the station served an average of one passenger every five days.

Cape Cod Canal Tonnage Higher

Nearly 200 fewer vessels used the Cape Cod Canal during the first six months of 1938 than in the similar period a year ago but the total net registered tonnage of the craft—4,848,194 tons—was greater by about 76,000 tons than a year ago.

This was disclosed today by local officials of the United States Army Engineers who have charge of the toll-free waterway where Uncle Sam is spending millions of dollars to widen and deepen the canal.

The improvements make possible the use of the waterway by larger ships, which accounts for the greater tonnage but fewer vessels in the first six-months of this year.

Mr. Foggy Fog Drops In Again

Fog cleared sufficiently to permit normal movement of shipping this morning, but thickened up again in the afternoon, reducing visibility considerably. Cloudy weather was reported along the New England coast today, and mariners said a northwest wind was necessary to definitely clear up the unsettled condition of the past week.

Rain prevented 1,000 Boston longshoremen from doing much work today because of possible damage to the cargo by the periodic heavy downpours. They have been forced to remain idle for several days, by failure of incoming ships to arrive through the heavy fog. Eight steamers arrived this morning in addition to as many more late yesterday. Observation of eight miles was reported at Highland Light on the tip of Cape Cod this morning, and Nantucket Light Ship reported an observation of 12 miles.

The fog which has prevailed at off-shore fishing grounds most of the summer has seriously affected the swordfishing fleet and receipts from this variety of fish thus far this season are only 30 per cent of the receipts for the same period a year ago when the catch was small. On the other hand, the mackerel fleet are doing well with the schools running close to shore so that the fog has not interefered with those fishing operations.

Jupiter Pluvious Takes an Encore

The letup in rain which was forecast for today needs to be modified. According to the latest report from the Weather Bureau in the Federal Building, Boston will continue to have unsettled weather today and Friday. Occasional showers and a slight temperature change tonight and Friday are predicted.

Since 8:30 this morning .12 inch of rain has fallen, bringing the total rainfall for the month up to four inches. This is the greatest rainfall for any July since 1928. In that year 4.14 inches of rain fell. It is possible that with ten days to go this July may even exceed the 1928 record. Total rainfall departure from normal since the first of the year as figured by the Weather Bureau has been 5.51 inches. For the month of July so far 1.93 inches of rain above the average has fallen.

Van Buren Stamp Soon to Appear

The next stamp in the Presidential series, the one commemorating Martin Van Buren, should go on sale at the Boston Post Office about the middle of August according to Postmaster Peter F. Tague, it was learned today.

The stamp will bear the likeness of Van Buren and will be printed in olive. It will be placed on sale in Washington on the 11th of August, and in the post office building a day or two later.

Connecticut State Business Reaches Peak of $77,467,594

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21—The State Government is more than a $77,000,000 business, costing twice as much as it did a decade ago and more than it has ever cost before.

This was revealed in State Treasurer Guy B. Holt's report for the fiscal year that ended June 30, showing total cash receipts of $77,467,594. In the year that ended June 30, 1928, just 10 years ago, and at the height of the prosperity of predepression times, the State took in only $33,616,945.

The unemployment compensation tax on employers, Mr. Holt's books showed, has become in two years the largest single source of State revenue. Unemployment compensation taxes, totaling $11,805,287, ran well ahead of the gasoline tax, which builds Connecticut's highways. The gasoline tax produced $9,582,295.

The State Treasurer's year-end summary showed total cash paid out as $76,695,537, leaving a surplus of $772,057 of cash receipts over cash disbursements. His books gave no indication, however, whether the general fund budget for the year was balanced, a question which Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has not yet answered. The general fund, from which most of the State's operations except for highway construction and maintenance are financed, has been showing an annual deficit since 1930.

Mr. Holt's report shows, in striking fashion, how the size of the governmental enterprise has increased during the past decade. From $33,000,000 collected from all sources in 1927-28, the books show a rise to $40,000,000 in 1929-30, then a drop during the depression to $33,000,000 again in 1932-33. With new taxes bringing in fresh funds, the receipts climbed to $50,000,000 in 1934-35. They were up to $52,000,000 the next year. In 1936-37 they hit $71,000,000. Now they have reached $77,000,000.

Federal aid in the millions of dollars, old age assistance, unemployment compensation, all have added to the total.

The "temporary" cigarette tax that the Connecticut General Assembly enacted in 1935 for two years and then continued for two more in 1937 has apparently come to stay. The Legislative Council will recommend to the 1939 session that it be made permanent.

Bringing in an average of more than $2,000,000 a year, the cigarette tax, two cents on a package of 20, is too good a revenue producer to be dropped, the council feels. State Tax Commissioner William H. Hackett finds it easy to administer. The public pays it without much protest.

* * *

Speed Limit

A city speed limit of 25 miles an hour is apparently becoming the accepted thing. New Haven has had one for some time. Now New Britain is trying it. The Hartford Board of Aldermen has one under considera-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Way Is Cleared For Waterbury Officials Trial

Lieutenant Governor and 22 Others Plead Innocent to Fraud Charges

Demurrers Denied

WATERBURY, Conn., July 21 (AP)—Twenty-three defendants in the Waterbury million dollar fraud case, including Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, who is also Mayor of Waterbury, pleaded innocent today in Superior Court to charges of conspiracy to defraud this city of more than a million dollars.

The case was continued until the September term of Court, when, Judge Ernest A. Inglis said, a new judge probably would be on the bench.

Two months and two days ago a grand jury filed a report accusing Mayor Hayes and 26 others, several of whom were prominent in the city administration and in the ranks of both major political parties in Connecticut, of belonging to a "powerful, ruthless and corrupt" band responsible for "rampant corruption" here.

The "corruption," which the Grand Jury charged chiefly took the form of paying city funds to various persons for services that were unneeded or unauthorized, had gone on throughout the eight years Mr. Hayes, a Democrat, has been Mayor of this city, according to the investigating body's report.

Warrants Charge Conspiracy

Simultaneously with the presentation of the report to the court, Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn obtained bench warrants charging the 27 with conspiracy, two have pleaded innocent and one is a fugitive.

Legal maneuvers have delayed the filing of the 24 other pleas until today. Judge Ernest A. Inglis denied motions to quash the information, to expunge parts of the information, to strike the Grand Jury's report from the court records and, with one exception, to require Mr. Alcorn to file bills of particulars.

Yesterday he removed the last legal barrier to the filing of pleas when he overruled 15 demurrers, pointing out that most of the defense objections cited had been raised and disposed of in previous motions. Trial of the cases is scheduled for September.

Superintendent of Police William J. Roach said he was ready to handle any demonstration that might materialize today at the courthouse although he planned to have no extra officers on duty there.

Greeted With Jeers

Two months ago a crowd greeted Mr. Hayes, his Executive Secretary, Alderman Thomas P. Kelly, and Former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary with jeers and catcalls when they were arraigned with the other defendants. Messrs. Hayes, Kelly and Leary each have posted $25,000 bail.

Among the others due to plead today were Corporation Counsel Charles S. O'Connor, Superintendent of Streets Thomas J. Fleming, City Assessors John H. Crary and Thomas A. Shannahan, Harry E. MacKenzie of Bethel, former State Labor Commissioner and veteran Republican leader, and Henry W. Minor, chairman of the Police Commission whose request for a bill of particulars Judge Inglis allowed.

Charles E. Williamson of Darien, member of the Republican State Central Committee, and Edward D. Levy, a New Haven lawyer, pleaded innocent last week.

Enoch Borgnaes, employee of a New York auditing firm, has been sought unsuccessfully since charges against him were filed.

169 Veterans Enroll in CCC

Veteran enrollment in the 1st Corps Area of the CCC was listed at 169 as the quota for this region closed last night, according to Frank W. Coppinger, liaison officer at the Federal Building in Boston.

More than 300 World War veterans applied for enrollment during the past month, it was learned. Next opportunity for enrollment in the Corps will begin Oct. 1. Most of the veterans enrolled during the present replacement period will be assigned to camps in Vermont.

Wet Weather No Handicap to Yachtsmen

By a Staff Photographer

Toy Boat Competition Held at Jamaica Pond

Regardless of Other Sports Postponements Common This Week the Boston Park Department Arranged Its Regatta for Tiny Craft This Morning.

Rain: It's One of World's Big Promoters of Small Jobs

What can you do on a rainy day—or six rainy days in a row?

That's too easy. You can do a thousand and one things which you'd never get done on a sunny day.

If you work, you work. A machine shop is not changed by puddles in the street; accounts are not susceptible to change because of supersaturation of the air; domestic duties fluctuate little because of "weather." Ditch digging, of course, is scratched, and running an amusement park . . . of that, more later.

If you are at home, there's no end to the variety of tasks a resourceful mind can tabulate. No home owner need be told there's always something to do around a house. If he does need to be told, his wife is usually on hand to tell him. Possibly the greatest aids in this are the unsolicited suggestions of a small boy or a small girl, at their suggestive best around eight or nine.

A Day to Tramp

Those who live in the country know there's no better day than a drizzly day to tramp field and wood, snug in slicker and Barker boots, swinging a stout stick and settling the world's affairs in conversation with an adoring dog. The caress of the rain on the cheeks and the flattery of the dog's tail-wags and limpid eyes sets the stride longer and is guarantee that the walker soon will be whistling a tune geared to his gay mood.

For city folk and apartment dwellers, there is counterpart in a stroll over glistening streets which present new aspects when wet down; or leisurely motor rides "for the air" in traffic flowing more reasonably than on hot, sunny days.

The trouble with sunny weather is that there are too many external distractions. On a rainy day one can settle down to a chore, say, of so-called minor repair jobs from cellar to attic which have accumulated until trying to complete them uses up, enjoyably, more than a union day.

These chores have value in affording a change of occupation. That's what makes the shift in work pleasurable. The office worker, for example, no matter if a bungler with tools, finds an opportunity to get off the familiar track and thrill to the smell of clean wood and the g-rrr of a saw or the lusty thump of a hammer.

Off for the Cellar

Starting in the cellar—and the average cellar offers so many possibilities that one might never rise to the first floor in one day—there's the tool box to be put in order, tools to be sharpened or cleaned, the chaos of an ex-sandbox now used as a receptacle for toys which are drawn upon from time to time.

Tools suggest, perhaps, the fitting of some washers on faucets which grumble or leak—and that is no slap-dash job. There is the adventure of finding the shut-offs, offering wide avenues of speculation as to why the builder concealed them where he did; then the race upstairs to open the cocks.

Here—just to show how even this task can knock a rainy day—one wraps a bit of rag around the chrome fitting before putting on the wrench; eases it gently until the internals come to light ready for the, alas, perishable, washer that seems to wear through in no time. Then to the cellar to turn the water on—after cutting down the flow of the faucets; then the race back upstairs, making a round of turning off all faucets when the air has been exhausted from the pipes.

There's a good half to three quarters of an hour gone.

Model Airplanes

Now take the work—or game—of building model airplanes. This chore, ordinarily is promoted from behind one's back while engaged on some "necessary" household chore. We suggest simple airplanes—not Queen Marys or similar Ph.D. jobs in the balso wood field.

Here again, time disappears. Presumably any individual with a knack for tools could make steady progress, but when Youth and Age meet over a small worktable, littered with pins and sticky with airplane "dope" there may arise "Labor difficulties." Generally these are not serious, and arise only because Age goes at slower pace and tries to curb the hurry-up of Youth. . . And if you want to become entirely oblivious of the wet outdoors, just lend your talents for the first time to stretching "airplane tissue" over a spidery framework of ribs and stanchions thinner than a matchstick.

We hesitate to suggest it lest the thought precipitate a feminine revolt—but a rainy day would seem to be made to order to straighten out the garage. That's something every man puts off. As apology for this suggestion, let us add that happily a rainy day is no day for painting—in the event the distaff side of the family thinks that one up.

Block printing isn't a far-fetched chore for dank weather. Ask anyone who goes in for textile design or paint on fabrics. And here are a few more, if the above suggestion are too specialized—taking a good forenoon to set one's desk in order, light into those unanswered letters,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Boston Faces Another Port Activity Loss

American Republics Line Management Elsewhere Held Inevitable

Bids Are Opened

Maritime Board Threatens to Run Line If Proposals Not Accepted

Boston—birthplace of the American Merchant Marine—today faces loss of the management of its only Government-owned shipping service, the American Republics Line, in the opinion of maritime authorities of this port.

Transfer of the management of the line from Boston to New York or to Washington appears inevitable as the result of the opening of bids to charter or buy the line, at the offices of the Federal Maritime Commission, in Washington, yesterday.

The American Republics Line is a Maritime Commission-owned line of 10 freighters operating between North Atlantic ports and the east coast of South America, which has been managed for years by C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., of Boston, and cargo vessels—the Pennsylvania, California and Virginia—that formerly operated between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, are to be added to the American Republics Line by the Maritime Commission as of Sept. 1.

Bids for Charter

Two bids were received for charter of the steamship line, Boston shipping men were informed. C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., offered to pay $16,970 a month for the liners California, Pennsylvania and Virginia and the 10 cargo vessels making up the present fleet. In another proposal the same company offered to pay $4,000 monthly for each of the luxury liners and six cents a deadweight ton on the 10 cargo vessels.

Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., of New York—which has a Boston office—offered to pay $36,600 a month for the 13 vessels, if chartered to them. This company offered $18,600 for the three passenger liners a month in another proposal and agreed to substitute six cargo vessels of its own and pay $1,800 each for four of the Commission's ships. Still another proposal of this company was to buy four of the American Republics' freighters for $60,000 each.

In addition to the bids, letters were received by the commission asking consideration for managing operators of the line, if bids for the service were rejected, from H. F. Markwalter, New York ship operator, and the Munson Steamship Line. Mr. Markwalter stated that the three passenger liners would operate at a deficit of about $22,000 for each round trip during the early period of operation. The Munson interests said they could not offer any definite proposal just now due to reorganization proceedings.

Bid Criticized

Boston shipping men said today that while the highest bid—that of the Moore McCormack interests for charter at $36,600 a month for the entire thirteen vessels—might be acceptable to the Maritime Commission, operation of the boats could not be made to yield that amount. The only way it could be handled would be for the Federal subsidy promised by the Commission in their invitation for the bids, to be elastic enough to make up the deficit.

The Moore McCormack Company operates a regular service between Boston and Gulf of Mexico ports of the United States and has been engaged in the East Coast of South America-North Atlantic ports trade for some years, using for the most part charted foreign flag steamers terminating at New York.

Failure of the Commission to receive bids for the outright purchase of the entire fleet of freighters was considered by local shipping men to indicate recognition of the fact that the freighters are becoming obsolete and will have to be replaced with new tonnage within a few years.

The fact that the operators of the service for the past several years—C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc.—bid only $16,970 a month for charter of the entire fleet is interpreted by local shipping men to indicate that profits do not warrant too heavy "rental" for the ships.

Comment of Emory S. Land,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

World Engineers To Meet at Tech In 1938 Congress

Three hundred internationally distinguished engineers will gather in Cambridge from all parts of the world this fall for the Fifth International Congress for Applied Mechanics. The Congress, held every four years, and generally considered outstanding among scientific convocations, will meet at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sept. 12 to 16. The last session of the Congress was held in 1934, at Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

Much of the work of the Congress will be conducted at various technical sessions, at which international leaders in the field will present reports on their latest research and participate in informal discussions with other delegates. There will also be several general lectures designed to give a comprehensive, rather than specialized, view of the major problems of applied mechanics.

Delegates from foreign countries will also be given the opportunity to visit outstanding research centers of the East at the conclusion of the formal sessions of the Congress. These will include a trip to Washington to visit government laboratories, one to the Langley Memorial Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics at Langley Field, Virginia, and others to the large industrial plants and research laboratories of Pittsburgh, Detroit, Niagara Falls, and Schenectady.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be President of the Congress with Prof. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Secretary. Dean H. M. Westergaard of the Harvard Graduate School of Engineering is chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting.

Dedication of the new Wright Brothers Memorial Wind Tunnel for aeronautical research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is expected to be a feature of the program and numerous other exhibits of engineering equipment and demonstrations of research apparatus are also being arranged.

The international aspect of the meeting is attested by the fact that there will be three official languages, English, French and German.

'Specialists in Fun' Proving Aid in Playground Program

"Specialists in fun" aptly describes the group of recreational instructors which are employed on the playground system in Boston under the Boston Park Department Recreation program. This informal title was applied recently by a prominent amateur recreational enthusiast and in the word "fun" is provided the nucleus on which the entire program under William M. Mullen is based.

Shortly after the playground activities in Boston were co-ordinated under one head, the Recreation Division, Director Mullen secured from the Works Progress Administration funds to set up groups of men and women instructors to round out the program and because of this co-operation on the part of the Federal Government, the play program, which had a participation of 1,000,000 persons of all ages in 1937, has grown to a pre-eminent position in the national recreation picture.

Each instructor was selected personally by the Director to fit his practical conception of what a playground instructor should be, one with an athletic background, love of sports and children, a personality which could command both the respect and admiration of the youngsters, and most of all an ability to organize large groups in games and play activities.

Schools Set Up

Schools were set up for each sport at recreation headquarters and in the more popular sports of baseball and football, leading officials of the Eastern Football Officials' Association conducted a course of instruction and major league umpires lectured weekly on baseball officiating. This theme was carried through the instruction program with different students becoming specialists in handling of various contests of team sports.

Out of this school grew the official Park Department officials' organizations which have handled the games in the growing football and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

'Finger Printing' Of Tire Treads Aids Crime Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 21—"Finger printing" tire treads is one of the latest methods employed by J. Edgar Hoover's G-Men to combat crime.

Just turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was revealed today, is a complete file of the newest tire treads of the Fisk Tire Company.

"Finger printing" of tread designs has become such an important factor in tracing criminal activities, Gustave Hubach, Fisk development engineer said, that the F. B. I. has established what is probably the most complete record of tread configurations in the world. This, Mr. Hubach believes, opens up unlimited possibilities for detective work. Experts, he explained, can diagnose many things from appearance of a tread.

Tire manufacturers have been asked to co-operate with G-Men by filing new designs as soon as a tire goes into production, providing still another weapon against the criminal.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road. Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.

French Military March . . . Saint-Saens
Eine Kleine Nachtmusik . . . . . Mozart
I. Allegro
II. Romanza: Andante
III. Menuetto: Allegretto
IV. Rondo: Allegro
Allegretto Grazioso From Symphony No. 2 . . . . . Brahms
Farandole From "L'Arlesienne" Bizet
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" . . . . . Mendelssohn
Ave Maria . . . . . Schubert
Waltzes From "Cagliostro" . . . . . Strauss
Ghost of the Warrior . . . . . Grossman
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

South Station Theater—
"Modern Dixie," Mickey Mouse in color and other short subjects. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Song Birds of the North Woods," "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 3:49, 6:53, 10:01. Also "Sinners in Paradise," with Madge Evans and John Boles. 2:00, 5:13, 8:17. Tomorrow: "Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallet," featuring Ralph Bellamy.

Fenway and Paramount—
Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 3:45, 5:30, 8:35.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Metropolitan—

Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Nothing Sacred," with Fredric March and Carole Lombard. Also "Daughter of Shanghai," featuring Anna May Wong. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Show Boat," featuring Paul Robeson and Irene Dunne. Also "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers, and Robert Armstrong.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Who Killed Gail Preston," with Don Terry. 3:05, 8:10, 8:30. Also "Stolen Heaven," featuring Gene Raymond. 3:40, 6:50, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the Dead End Kids. 9:30, 11:38 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

Uptown—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also Joel McCrea and Loretta Young in "Three Blind Mice." 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Tomorrow: "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon.

Tremont—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also Fredric March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Bunnybrook Farm." Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Motto Gambles."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Hold That Kiss," starring Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Scollay and Modern—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter and Claude Rains. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

University—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Crime School," starring Humphrey Bogart. 1:33, 4:45, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:30, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Boston—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Other Events

Harvard University—
Lecture, "The New Sciences of Public Opinion Measurement," by Dr. Claude E. Robinson. New Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on Modern Paintings. 11 a. m.

Electrical Employees High In Average Use of Appliances

One expects shoe salesmen to be well equipped personally with shoes librarians with books, jewelers with jewelry. But does this theory always hold? General Electric, manufacturer of household appliances, decided to check a group of its employees and see how they rated with the national average in the ownership of electrical appliances. It was a matter of great import to them, for if their own employees wouldn't install these numerous electrical gadgets, how could they expect the rest of the people in the country to do so?

The General Electric researchers took a group of 242 employees from one of their plants and put them under a systematic X-ray as to ownership of electrical appliances. They did not limit the survey to General Electric products alone. When the results were tabulated the researchers breathed a deep sigh of relief; in fact, they burst out into broad smiles. For what they had hoped and expected would be true was true. The grass in their own back yard was greener than that in the rest of the country.

In the survey the unmarried were first eliminated, for they roomed out, or at least did not furnish their own homes. In the 210 employee homes examined there were 3,360 appliances in use, or an average of 14 to an employee.

The tabulation also disclosed 6,033 lamp bulbs in service in the employees' homes. That broke down to an average of 25 in a home.

In practically every appliance the employee record beat the national average. For example, more than 90 per cent of the employees had radios while the national average is only 82 per cent. In vacuum cleaners the employes topped the national average, 85.7 per cent to 48.8 per cent. Seventy-eight per cent of the employees had refrigerators, while the national average stood at under 50 per cent. In oil burners, 14.7 per cent of the workers had them, but for the country the figure was only 5.5 per cent.

Electric clocks topped the field in the number of any appliance used, with 408 reported by 242 reporting employes. These workers obviously were taking no chances on being late to work. Fifty-five electric razors were reported in use, three electric blankets, and even one pants presser. But perhaps the most unique possession what that by one employee of a worm digger. The researchers had not even guessed the wide variety of electrical goods the employees would possess. They listed 53 appliances, expecting that all possible ones were included. When the questionnaires came in they found more than 80 classifications. The employees were not only using more appliances than expected, they were using a wider variety.

Specialists Aid Playgrounds

(Continued from Page 9)

baseball leagues for the past three years. This was a necessity to insure uniformity of rules interpretation and to secure a group which would hold the confidence of the 35,000 players in football, baseball and basketball.

This out of the way, Director Mullen laid down his policy which has held true right up to the present, which is that the instructors are eligible to conduct activities which "give people fun." The theory, if any, here is that games which are spontaneously requested by the youngsters are those which will give them the most interest and less sense of regulation. Each activity on the program is there because some group requested supervision in that sport.

225 Instructors

There are 150 men instructors and 75 women instructors in the organization and the men's roster reads like an all-star aggregation of former college athletes and coaches. The young women are all graduates of colleges and physical education schools and their work is an example of achievement in handling thousands of girls of varying temperaments successfully in competitive sports. Their work is worthy of extra commendation because of having a narrower range of sports in which girls may take part, they have so many other games organized that there is a place for even the extremely non-athletic type of girl, and here is a point which is well noted for mention.

During the past winter, Director Mullen in conjunction with WPA and outside recreation authorities, conducted an institute for the instructors at which speakers in various related recreation fields, addressed the group. In the final session Director Mullen stressed the need for emphasis on keeping interested the non-athletic type of child because the natural athlete's enthusiasm does not need any encouragement, and with this point in mind the instructors are planning for this type principally in their programs for this year.

As the stated policy is to provide fun for young and old, the Boston Park Recreation program through its instructors' groups is making a worthy contribution to municipal happiness and health.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The run is smart and sprightly, the cast splendidly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family

BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)

W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

MARRIED AN ANGEL

Evs. 8:30. $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now. Shubert Theatre, W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

SHIRLEY TEMPLE "LITTLE MISS BROADWAY"

George MURPHY • Jimmy DURANTE

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day 25¢ Any Seat 25¢ p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY Thornton Wilder's

OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN

Production by Jed Harris

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE

Wellesley Hills — 2:30 and 7:45 P.M. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

Freddie Bartholomew—Warner Baxter

"KIDNAPPED"

Mickey Rooney—Maureen O'Sullivan

"HOLD THAT KISS"

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL

Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y. Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor if Rain.

JEAN MUIR

in "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"

All Seats Reserved—$1.00, $1.50

week of August 2—"A TEXAS STEER"

Dunham Pleads For Vindication

In an appeal before the State Public Utilities Commission, yesterday, Otis Emerson Dunham, former candy manufacturer, pleaded with the Commission to remove the fraud mandate recently issued against his new company, Dunham Inc. with the promise never to sell stock in the new business "so long as I live."

John H. Backus, Director of the State Division of Securities, issued the order forbidding the sale of Dunham stocks after an investigation into a newspaper advertisement seeking salesmen for Duham candies. Further pursuance of the advertisement brought out that applicants received, in the replies from Dunham, Inc., the information that they must purchase a minimum of stock.

Mr. Dunham denied emphatically that these words meant anything other than candy stock. The securities stock, he declared, is held by his wife and three or four other persons, and although "I am President I do not hold a single share."

An early decision on Mr. Dunham's appeal was indicated by the Commission at the close of the public hearing.

Owen Wister

NORTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., July 21 (AP) — Owen Wister, who passed on here this morning at his summer home, Crowfield, was noted as a novelist. His most famous book was "The Virginian."

Whatever the sport, be properly equipped

Every tennis player knows the importance of a tight racquet, lively balls, and good shoes. And so with every other sport—equipment must be right if one would get full enjoyment. Merchants advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are featuring the necessary equipment for seasonable sports.

Courteous Driver Pleased

292 Belgrade Avenue
West Roxbury, Mass.
July 20, 1938

The Christian Science Monitor
1 Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

I am greatly pleased to have been designated by The Christian Science Monitor as a courteous automobile operator.

Your paper is to be commended on its endeavor to promote better safety on our heavily traveled roads. Consideration must be given to pedestrians, by motorists, if accidents are to be reduced.

Having been a police officer in Boston for the past twelve years, three of which were spent as a traffic officer, I can appreciate what your "Daily Courtesy Award" will do to promote greater safety on the road.

For the past five years I have been assigned to Special Duty as an Inspector in the supervision of taxicabs in the City of Boston. I therefore can readily state that operators of motor vehicles, whether they be taxicabs, trucks, or pleasure cars, can accomplish a great deal towards reducing accidents on our roads, if they would only show common courtesy to one another.

Let me congratulate your paper, in the success it is striving for, mainly, reduced accidents, and the preservation of human life.

If I may assist your campaign in my humble way, please call upon me to do so.

Very truly yours,
George J. Brennan
Reg. 648,800

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Example is a great teacher, and the little act of courtesy which one motorist does induces others to follow suit. That fact becomes clearer as The Christian Science Monitor's campaign progresses for a better sense of road etiquette, a campaign in which two tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters are awarded daily to each of two drivers, who, while respecting the law, go out of their way to do a kindly act. The winners of the awards today are the drivers of the cars whose owners and registration numbers are:

Allen R. Barrow
9 Highland Avenue
Newtonville
Registration 16,150

and

John F. Barrett, Jr.
33 Emmet Street
Hyde Park
Registration 60,556

Burke was a great English statesman, but he was a bit premature when he said the age of chivalry was gone. Listen to the incident which brought an award to car 16,150. It is given in the words of one of our own readers:

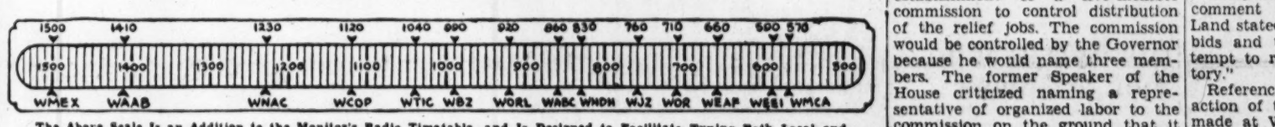
I have pleasure in reporting that Dr. Barrow, driving car No. 16,150 in pouring rain on Bay State Road, stopped and volunteered to push our car almost a half-mile to a gas station when we were stalled without gas. It was a splendid gesture.

The second incident also comes to this paper from one of its readers, who says:

A young man driving car No. 60,556 was halfway up the hill on River Street between Cleary Square and the bridge over the railroad track. A woman with a baby cab and a little four-year-old by her side crossed the street a little ahead of his car.

The little girl, who was carrying a bundle of papers and pictures, dropped part of them in the middle of the road. The driver of car No. 60,556 stopped his car and the little girl hurriedly ran out and picked up part of the papers. Looking back from the curb, she saw some remaining there, and also that the driver of auto No. 60,556 still held his car, waiting for her to gather up all her papers. After she had gone out and picked up the remainder, the driver of the car moved on up the hill.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"The Four of Us"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News: music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News: Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Crossroads Hall"	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:... "Crossroads Hall"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Union Party speaker	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Del Casion, songs	Talk, Edward Dana	Dramatization	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Dance Orchestra
8:00 Dramatization	"Stepping Ahead With America": speakers	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatization	"Port of Missing Hits"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Jerry Lee: orchestra
8:45 Goldman Band	"Port of Missing Hits"	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Allison's House"	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	"History of American Wild Life"	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: "Allison's House"	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music"	"People I have Known": variety program	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, Comedian; quartet; chorus; guest artist; orchestra	"Press Time": newspaper game: music	Maygar Serenaders
10:15 "Essays in Music"			Concert Revue: soloists; chorus; Henry	Organ recital
10:30 "Americans at Work": interviews	"People I have Known": variety program			Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 Jack Marshard's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 King George VI;	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Pres. Albert Le-	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 brun at dedication of Australian War Monument	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Gospel songs
9:15	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Jacob S. List
9:30	Breakfast Club: popular variety; orchestra	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	"Pianologues"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Adviser	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Hillbilly music
11:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jonse"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Musical Early Editions	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Silhouettes in Blue	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"		George and Juanita	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	"Consolairs"
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Vocalists
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Song Duo
2:15 Capitivators: orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Household talk	Orchestra: soloist	"Sweet and Hot"
2:30 Harrisburg Revue	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Don Artiste": pianist	Sport commentator	Maygar Serenaders
2:45 Harrisburg Revue	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Theater	"Tune Twisters": trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Don Gladstone, tenor
3:15 Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins"		Sport reports
3:30 Health Forum	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family		Sport reports
3:45 U. S. Navy Band	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00 "Matinee Promenade": organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	"Music for You"
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30 The Eaton Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Red Sox vs. Cleveland baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 World Economics	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch		Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Salon Orchestra	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Melody Weavers"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network program	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Adult Education	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	University Town Meeting: "Should Democracies Unite Against Dictatorship?"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	American Institute of Normal Methods	Dance Orchestra
8:15				Gerard L. Carroll
8:30 St. Louis Blues			Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Perneau's Orch.	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase": variety	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jimmie Grier's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15 "Hollywood Showcase": variety			Dean Hudson's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"	Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	"Front Page Drama"
9:45	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch		"The Old South"
10:00 Goldman Band Concert	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony Or.: Willem van Hoogstraten, cond.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter": sketch		Movie Stardust
10:30 Network program	Grant Park Concert	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Grant Park Concert	Jesse Crawford, organ	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Happy Felton's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It.	"America's March on Crime"; dramatization	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45	Music As You Desire It.		"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

New Ships to the Far East Reveal Confidence in Future

New steamship tonnage for the Far Eastern services of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which recently observed its centenary as an ocean passenger carrier, is the best assurance that leading shipping men are not anticipating interruption of steamship schedules because of war conditions, John H. Gordon of London declared.

Mr. Gordon of the London office of the P. & O., in Boston conferring with Charles C. Dasey of the Cunard White Star, Ltd., Boston and New England agents for the P. & O. and the British India Lines. He visited tourists' agencies in Boston and near-by cities, and outlined the definite building program under way by the English companies, which trace their history back to windjammers and now have what is said to be the largest tonnage under one management in the world, about 1,250,000 tons.

New Vessels Added

"The P & O Company have recently added two new ships on the services to Bombay and Australia, both being over 24,000 tons, with all modern conveniences such as intercabin telephones and air-conditioned dining rooms, tennis courts, and swimming pools. There is also a new ship—the Canton—being put on the Far Eastern service that will be an improved edition of the Corfu and Carthage," he said.

Short cruises out of English ports, in which the P & O was a pioneer, are proving exceptionally popular and those scheduled for July and August were sold out six months ahead, Mr. Gordon said. 'This season we have some 17 cruises altogether, of which about half go to northern ports. The Viceroy of India has been scheduled to make a 46-day cruise, leaving London Jan. 20 and visiting ports in South America, South and West Africa, and intermediate ports," he added.

Since air services were established and improved, the steamship trade has increased to India and the Far East, he pointed out.

Difference in Habits

Arriving in New York recently on the Queen Mary, Mr. Gordon commented on the difference in the habits of passengers on the short trip across the Atlantic as compared with those of travelers on the long run from London to Tangier, or Gibralter, and thence to the East.

"We find that American passengers are partial to curried foods which are quite a novelty to them from the viewpoint of the manner in which curry is prepared and served on board our ships," said Mr. Gordon. "Curry is made fresh daily by native Indian cooks and every day at least two different curries are served, so passengers have their choice of curry and the various ingredients that go with it. It is these Indian and Chinese dishes that appeal strongest to American tourists."

Hurley-Labor Plan Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

jections raised by Supreme Court Justice James J. Ronan when Assistant Attorney General, by providing for State supervision of the work and eliminating the possibility that any of the money will be used for other than highway work.

If the Republican program goes through, the State budget this year would be increased to approximately $82,100,000, or about $3,500,000 greater than the $78,900,000 budget and bond issue program of Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1932.

In its report today, the Ways and Means Committee made one important concession by allowing the cities and towns to use the $5,500,000 this year. Previous Ways and Means proposals provided that the money should be used next year for regular highway work and thus to offset the increased state tax.

Both parties immediately held caucuses after the Ways and Means Committee made its report. The Democratic caucus quickly voted unanimously to uphold the Hurley-Gatelee program.

At yesterday's hearing on the Hurley-Gatelee program before the House Ways and Means Committee, B. Loring Young, former Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, caused considerable surprise by upholding a major portion of the unemployment relief plans.

His stand was diametrically opposite to that of the present Republican leadership in the House and Senate, namely Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, and Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate.

While the Republican leaders opposed the Governor's proposal for diversion of $5,500,000 from the highway fund to general budget purposes and demanded that this money be distributed to cities and towns for local highway work, Mr. Young urged the diversion to keep down the State Tax on cities and towns.

Mr. Young was not wholly in agreement with the Governor and organized labor on the $10,000,000 bond issue. Although not outspokenly in favor of the bond issue, Mr. Young proposed that the money be spent entirely for maintenance rather than any new construction.

Mr. Young opposed the provision in the bond issue providing for distribution of $5,000,000 to cities and towns for highway work. He also opposed the Governor's proposal for establishment of a five-member commission to control distribution of the relief jobs. The commission would be controlled by the Governor because he would name three members. The former Speaker of the House criticized naming a representative of organized labor to the commission on the ground that it would establish a precedent which might later lead to bankers and business groups demanding representation on various boards.

John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, during the hearing, denied that he originated the commission proposal which he characterized as a "pernicious thing."

Mr. Young urged that $5,000,000 of the proposed bond issue be used for building construction, but when told that no building program was before the House Ways and Means Committee, he said the money should be spent for highway maintenance.

Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, favored the bond issue proposal but opposed the $5,500,000 diversion plan. Mr. Gatelee supported the entire program, he having proposed it the day before. Others appearing at the hearing in favor were William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and several legislators. The only hearing opposition was presented by James M. Rothwell, former President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Italian Craft's Captain Pays Fine

In one of his first official acts, Judge Francis J. W. Ford, recently appointed Justice of the Federal District Court in Boston, today closed the file on the case of Fernando Ragusin of the Italian line freighter, Alberta, after fining him $100 for volation of the Tariff Act.

Captain Ragusin was brought to Judge Ford's lobby last night by the Deputy Marshal and customs officials who reported finding 148 bottles of liquor and 43 pairs of Czechoslovakian shoes on the Alberta, which were not listed on the ship's manifest. Captain Ragusin immediately paid the fine. The Alberta put into Boston last Friday to load scrap iron for Italy.

60 Miles by Dog Sled

A sledge team of five Esquimo dogs can travel 60 miles a day for several days.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Ship Official

John H. Gordon
Representative of the Peninsula and Oriental Navigation Company Visiting Boston

Rain: World's Big Promoter Of Small Jobs

(Continued from Page 9)

check up the address book, shift the pictures around and the furniture to make an old room new, make a list of articles to be replenished (glue used without permission in airplane manufacture, postage stamps . . . a formidable list) . . .

Or, if you feel as we feel, give the young Seversky a pat on the back, praise aplenty and send him about his business while this intermission affords opportunity for exploring the bookshelves. That's a day's pleasure in itself. Here are old friends neglected for months, and just the thing for today . . . the thought of all mankind—travel in strange lands, stimulating analyses of nations' moves, adventure . . Conrad . . . McFee . . . and here's "Pendennis."

Or—if you want to be entirely honest about it, there's always sleep. Some prefer a day bed or couch, removed from the drone of the vacuum cleaner. For comparison, try a pile of hay in a barn where the door is wide open and the scent of clover and cut hay drift in on the heavy, damp air. E. B. T.

Ships

(Continued from Page 9)

Chairman of the Maritime Commission, relative to the bids: "Better than some thought they would be and not as good as some thought they would be."

Aside from the non-informative comment of the Chairman, Mr. Land stated that "We now have two bids and two letters and will attempt to reach something satisfactory."

Reference to the possible future action of the Commission was also made at Washington, to the effect that if none of the proposals is accepted, the Commission itself will operate the American Republics Line.

That is the point upon which Boston shipping men base their belief that management of the line will be shifted to some other port. One leading maritime authority said today: "With a New York Company bidding well above the offer of the present operators, and the news from Washington that the Commission will operate the line if none of the proposals is accepted, it would seem that Boston management will soon become a memory, like so many of its old shipping traditions, records and lucrative commerce."

An upset price of $10,750,000 was placed on the three luxury liners by the Commission, when it issued invitations for bids, a price that includes the cost of reconditioning the craft by the Commission. The three liners are close to 18,000 tons, gross, and were built in 1928 and 1929. The 10 cargo steamers range from 8,000 to 8,727 deadweight tons and were built in 1919 and 1920.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 197 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC. 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI 900kc.
Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR. 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ. 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH. 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, WHAI. 1210kc.
Springfield—Week July 18 to 23 inclusive, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1210kc.
Springfield—Week, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1210kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH. 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, July 29, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m.; Friday, Sept. 16, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX. 1260kc.

Short Wave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 24, 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m. HP5K. 6.065mc.
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A. 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

Politics Charged In Rhode Island Safety Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—Charges that politics is playing a part in the conduct of the Statewide highway safety campaign have just come to light, following a meeting of the Rhode Island Police Chiefs' Association. Chiefs who owe their appointments to office to Democrats were conspicuous by their absence.

This meeting was held at Portsmouth at the home of William H. Vanderbilt, former State Senator and now considered the choice of the Republicans for the nomination for Governor.

Among the absent were Wilfred A. Paquin, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, who was scheduled to talk on "Safety," Police Chief George E. Collette of Central Falls, and a number of other heads of police departments, who, like Mr. Paquin, owe their appointments to Democrats.

As the result of the failure of Mr. Paquin to attend the meeting, a movement was started to have the motor vehicle chief, who had set up certain regulations for motorists to be followed during the campaign, publicly announce the number of violations of the rules of the road, the number stopped, prosecuted or otherwise penalized.

Chief Paquin replied that the division would continue with its regular policy of making monthly reports and that his system would not be changed. His refusal, he said, is based on his desire to save individual police from embarrassing comparisons with other chiefs better equipped to make reports, or with more men to spot violations.

The Republican propaganda organization has taken advantage of this statement, Democrats charge, to create the impression that the Motor Vehicle Division is protecting the Democrat-controlled municipalities.

In rebuttal, the Motor Vehicle Division heads assert that if the records of the Democratic-controlled cities were compared with the towns and cities under control of the G. O. P., the former would be far ahead in the non-fatal highway accident record.

Skating Club Ice Rink Planned

Members of the Skating Club of Boston will welcome the news that a new ice skating rink and clubhouse soon will be erected on Soldiers Field Road, near Harvard Stadium. Plans for the new rink were announced today by Charles M. Rotch, President of the Club.

A nearly rectangular piece of land, 135,000 square feet in area, recently has been acquired by the Club, between Soldiers Field Club and Western Avenue and bordering Telford Street.

Plans call for an indoor artificial ice rink, 200 feet by 85 feet. The clubhouse will be equipped with locker rooms, offices, and a large balcony lounge overlooking the ice. The project will be by subscriptions to bonds obtained from members of the club and their friends.

Short-Wave Programs

For Friday, July 22

Guatemala—6 p. m.—Concert to the United States. TGWA, 19.7m, 15.17meg.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Chief Events in the History of the German East March to Austria," DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Tokyo—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
London—7:40 p. m.—"The Colwyn Follies of 1938." GSG, 16.8m, 17.79meg.; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSO, 19.7m, 15.18meg.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.78meg.; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg
Boston—8:15 p. m.—"Poetry and Politics." Robert M. Gay, Harvard University. (Transcribed). WIXAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News; Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO4, 25.4m, 11.81meg.; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.
London—9 p. m.—Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, pianists. GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Prague—9:20 p. m.—Concert from Praha. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.71meg.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—"I Must Leave My Little Town." play. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Prague—10:30 p. m.—Medley of Music and Songs. OLR4A, 25.3m, 11.84meg.; OLR5A, 19.7m, 15.23meg
Caracas—11:15 p. m.—Maristany singer. YV5RC, 31.7m, 5.8meg
London—10:20 p. m.—"Aberdeen Nights"; from Scotland: "Chansons de Chez-nous" de Theodore Botrel; Ainya Lewis, mezzo-soprano. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

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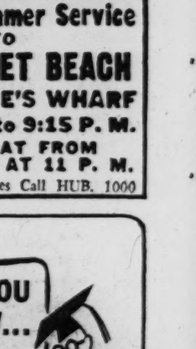

DID YOU KNOW...

- That there are 13 air-conditioned trains week-days; 14 trains Sundays to NEW YORK?
- That there are 8 SUNDAY AFTERNOON trains to New York from 1:00 P.M. to

Peace Society Hails 'Blockade' as a Powerful Argument Against War

Spanish War film now at the State and Orpheum —Shirley Temple's new vehicle to be seen at the Metropolitan — 'Little Tough Guy' feature at Keith Memorial.

Movies of Moment

Klieg lights this week are focused on "Blockade," the "controversial" film dealing with the Civil War in Spain, which, by grace of a liberal Mayor of Boston, opens today at the State and Orpheum theaters.

As everybody must know by now, the picture presents the suffering of the Spanish people under two years of civil strife. The story on which the picture is hung has to do with the adventures and the love of a young Spanish farmer (Henry Fonda), who is drawn into the armies defending his country, and a spy (Madeleine Carroll).

Just how controversial the film is remains to be seen. Mayor Tobin believes that a few deletions he recommended have made it non-partisan. Advance reports have indicated that even without deletions there was nothing in the film to distinguish the opposing sides. As to its effectiveness as an anti-war document, the following statement from the National Council for Prevention of War is of interest:

"Blockade," the new Walter Wanger-United Artists production reviewed in the last Bulletin, seemed to be the harbinger of a new era in motion pictures. It looked as if the film industry were at last about to cast aside the unhealthy restrictions which prevent its cameras from photographing real-life problems and from dealing with vital issues confronting the world. Mr. Wanger's film tries to tear away the shackles. It offers a challenge to the screen to assume its just share of responsibility to society, for unlike the other two chief channels of communication—the newspaper and the radio—the motion picture has repeatedly side-stepped any such obligations. It has been afraid, except for an occasional "Fury" or "Black Legion," to dramatize controversial subjects.

"Blockade" of course is not the best photoplay ever made, but it is a first-rate picture. Its plea for peace is not extraneous but is an integral part of the story. Most of the reviews of the film critics have been highly favorable, and in the larger cities where "Blockade" has already been shown, the public has expressed its approval in theater attendance. However, from certain sources in this country there has arisen opposition to the picture because in its depiction of the conflict in Spain, the bombing of civilians and the starving of innocent women and children are bitterly assailed. Neither faction is designated by name, but because "Blockade" condemns the war method, perhaps it may be called partisan. Dissenters to the picture do not explain, though, just how they fit the description of one side to their friends.

"Frederick J. Libby, in an editorial in 'Peace Action' for July, points out: 'We cannot agree with those that want this picture boycotted. It seems to us that the producer has been as successful as we could expect in avoiding partisanship while focusing the emotional reaction of the audience upon the real "devil" of our time, which is the war method of dealing with disputes. We advise you to see this film and to thank the producer. We want more such films against war.'

"Trite as it may sound, nevertheless this is true: if 'Blockade' surmounts the obstructions that are being placed in the path of its success, there is every chance that the way will be paved for the production of more such pictures. Efforts to stop 'Blockade' from being shown are an attempt to throttle freedom of speech, just as would be the banning of newspaper accounts and editorials of the war in Spain because they do not meet with approval from all readers.

"Go to see 'Blockade' when it comes to your city. If there is any doubt of its being shown, ask your theater manager about it. Get your friends to do likewise. Write letters to the editors of your daily papers commenting on the picture."

The companion picture is "Reformatory," a study of the efforts of a humane superintendent (Jack Holt) to modernize an institution for the correction of youthful offenders and to quell the prisoners' fights, riots and escapes, which are used against him by corrupt politicians. The young players include Frankie Darro, Tommy Bupp and Bobby Jordan.

Huntz Hall, Billy Halop, and Helen Parrish
In "Little Tough Guy," at Keith Memorial

Shirley Temple
In "Little Miss Broadway," at the Metropolitan

Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll
In "Blockade," at the State and Orpheum

Little Miss Temple

If your taste in films about youth runs to a gentler variety, you will be interested to know that Shirley Temple's new vehicle, "Little Miss Broadway," is opening today at the Metropolitan. In this one she portrays an orphan adopted by vaudeville entertainers, who take her to a run-down hotel occupied by show people. Edna May Oliver, as the owner of the hotel, is annoyed by the ways of the impoverished guests, wants to send Shirley back to the orphanage. Does she? You shall see. Assisting are George Murphy, Jimmy Durante, Phyllis Brooks, George Barbier, Edward Ellis, Jane Darwell, Ed Brendel and Donald Meek.

The other picture at this house is "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," latest of the Saturday Evening Post mystery adventures to be adapted for the screen by Twentieth Century-Fox. Peter Lorre again plays the title role, with Rochelle Hudson, Robert Kent and J. Edward Bromberg in the supporting company. This time, says the publicity man, "Lorre outwits the crafty traps set by the high priests of the African jungle and saves American lives with jiu-jitsu, hypnotism, machine guns and magic."

The 'Dead End' Kids Again

"Dead End" Kids are featured again in the principal film on the new bill at the Keith Memorial, "Little Tough Guy." They are Helen Parrish, Jackie Searle and Robert Wilcox.

Written by Brenda Weisberg and Gilson Brown, the story, according to advance publicity, "is a simple and powerful narrative of what takes place in the lives of a mother, son and daughter when the father is sent to prison and the family moves to a tenement district. The boy becomes involved with a tough lot of young hoodlums. Embittered by his father's conviction, he takes over leadership of 'the mob' and is soon the most ruthless and daring of the lot. Captured while trying to hold up a theater, the boys are sent to a reform school, where for the first time they learn the true values of life."

Also on the bill is the Walt Disney Revue, newest and latest of the color cartoons by the creator of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Perennial Paderewski

For a ninth week the Fine Arts is continuing with "Moonlight Sonata," and there is no indication that the Paderewski film will leave us before autumn winds begin to blow. The theater now boasts of two new projection machines as well as a newly refined screen, resulting in exceptionally good lighting.

Defense Angle Wins Aid for Deepening Of New Haven Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 21—Widespread support for improving New Haven's harbor by deepening the main channel from 25 to 30 feet at mean low water, developed at a public hearing conducted by United States Army engineers here Tuesday afternoon.

S. D. Schell, assistant to the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, informed the engineers that a Commission conference held in New Haven in May showed clearly the need for a deeper channel and more adequate pier facilities, in order to enable ocean-going vessels to serve the City.

Representative James A. Shanley of New Haven stressed the importance of harbor development as an adjunct to national defense, asserting that in wartime more than one-third of the Country's small arms ammunition would come from Connecticut and Massachusetts industries which could make use of shipping facilities here.

Will Read Own Poems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, Maine, July 20—Harold Vinal, editor of Voices, a magazine of poetry, will read a group of his poems for the benefit of the Yarmouth Student Fund at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Belledue, Thursday afternoon, July 28. The fund is established for Yarmouth students who need financial assistance for entering college.

Lewis on Eve of Stage Debut Bewails 'Theaterless' Boston

COHASSET, Mass., July 21 (AP)—Sinclair Lewis, Nobel Prize novelist who temporarily revamped himself into an actor for the summer tourist trade, was ready today to make his professional bow Monday—with no pre-performance jitters, but a case of "blues" about Boston and Cambridge culture.

"It's beyond all belief that Boston with its tradition of culture and its history in the American theater, should be without a play at this time—or any time—and its people forced to go to Cohasset to see one," said the author, who will play the lead, beginning July 25, in a dramatic adaptation of his own book, "It Can't Happen Here."

"We talk about being superior to Fascist countries of Europe," continued the man whose stage role will be that of an anti-Fascist Vermont newspaperman, "and we talk about being superior to Communistic Russia, but at the same time we have cities like Boston lacking in theater—one of the most definite signs of culture and civilized enjoyment of life."

"Tear" for Cambridge

And Mr. Lewis, who, in his novels, has bewailed the "Babbitts" and the narrow minded along any town's "Main Street," also had a tear to shed for theaterless Cambridge.

"Has Cambridge, site of famed Harvard University, given up its traditions also?" asked Mr. Lewis, who got his first training in histrionics with student players of Yale.

Shirt-sleeved, and sporting the green eyeshade he'll wear in the play at Cohasset's Town Hall, the author playwright was interviewed in the office of the South Shore Players and again in the front room of his own summer residence which he has been using as a rehearsal stage.

Mr. Lewis is in earnest to portray his famed editor "Doremus Jessup," although he admitted the trials which faced the editor of his play in a Fascist America will never come to pass.

"Of course it always could happen here," he smiled, "but there is not much chance. The American people may yield this way and that, but not on a question like Fascism."

Wants Diverse Themes—

But he did not don his hero's green eyeshade to give America any "message" that it should change its theater ideas to favor plays of a sociological flavor, particularly.

"The American theater should not confine itself to any one type of production," he held. "There should be plenty of good plays, but they should be diverse in their themes."

Nor will he remain long in the theater as an actor, no matter what his success may be. The duration of "Doremus" and then—

"I have other jobs,—other plays for one thing."

Nothing new to Mr. Lewis is a "quick turn" at anything. Newspapering in the days before his books became best sellers and word-coiners, he considered himself lucky when he could hold down a job for more than seven or eight weeks.

"I got fired once for 'general incompetence.' I couldn't take the local politics seriously enough," said Mr. Lewis, whose "Main Street" won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1930.

U. S. Saves Money On Gettysburg Camp

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government will get back a large slice of the money it put up for the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg.

Only 1,812 of the 10,000 Union and Confederate veterans attended the reunion. As a result between $300,000 and $350,000 of the $1,186,000 voted by Congress will be returned to the Treasury.

The Government paid all traveling and living expenses of the veterans and of attendants for each.

Safety Record In Rhode Island Best in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21—Rhode Island's motor vehicle mishap record for the first six months of 1938 is the best for any similar period since 1933, thanks to the highway safety campaigns directed by the Police Departments and Safety Councils, Wilfred J. Paquin, Chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, made known in a report made public yesterday.

The report said that during this period there were 1070 accidents in the State, in which 1414 persons were injured, a reduction of approximately 33 1-3 per cent from last year, when there were 1573 mishaps in which 2156 persons were injured. He also said there were nine fewer accidents in the State this year in which persons were killed.

In making public his report, Chief Paquin said that Alphonse J. Ravenelle, Research Director of the Division, had to go back to 1920 to find a "first six-month period" in which there were fewer accidents in which persons were fatally injured.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

tion. Traffic accident experience in New Haven, and more particularly in Providence, R. I., is encouraging the move.

Anti-Noise Move

While it is taking up the speed question, the Hartford Board of Aldermen may do something about noise. A proposed anti-noise ordinance calls for nuisance penalties for using radios or phonographs between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., building construction between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m., use of automobile horns except when "reasonably necessary" and improper loading of vehicles so that they make unnecessary noise. Bridgeport, which has an anti-noise law, is the inspiration in this instance.

Women Jurors

Women will serve on juries in State Courts for the first time when Court sessions open in September. Jury lists drawn this week contained the names of women for the first time, some towns sending in as many women's names as men's. Women were made eligible for jury duty by the 1937 General Assembly, but the law did not take effect until after the lists had been completed for the past court season. Women have served on Federal court juries this year.

The women may have gained their place in the jury lists just in time to participate in one of the biggest court battles in years, trial of Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes and more than 20 others on charges of conspiracy to defraud the city of Waterbury. Charles E. Williamson of Darien, prominent Republican politician, attorney and lobbyist, and the first to plead to the Waterbury charges, chose trial by jury.

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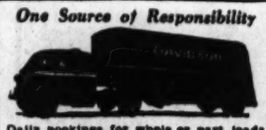
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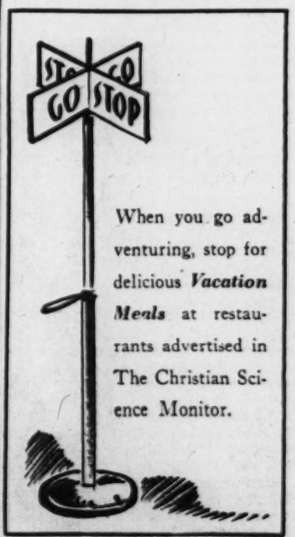

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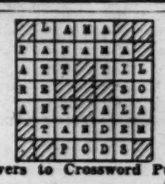
Answers to Crossword Puzzle


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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 2,580,440
1938 volume to date 146,151,668
1937 volume to date 243,124,682

Rally in Stocks Short-Lived As Selling Expands

NEW YORK, July 21 (AP)—A burst of buying in the rails around noon touched off a rally of industrials in today's stock market, but the sprint was comparatively brief and extreme gains running to 2 or more points were reduced near the final hour.

The list started without any definite destination in view and quotations shuffled over an irregular route until the rails sounded the run-up signal. For an interval the ticker tape was behind. Profit takers then began to cash in and volume dwindled. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

Steels, motors, rubbers, and specialties displayed the best recuperative powers.

In favor were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Canada Dry, Greyhound Corp., Omnibus Corp., Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, J. I. Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, and St. Joseph Lead.

Rail Bonds Higher

A lively demand for low-priced railroad liens carried the carrier group forward again today in the bond market, while the rest of the list fluctuated within a narrow range.

Some railroad issues were up around 1 point to 2 points or more as trading neared the final hour, including Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 4s of '46, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Southern Railway 4s, and Boston & Maine 5s.

Among the industrials and utilities, Anaconda Copper 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, and Western Union 5s of '60 were a share ahead. Reflecting the weakening effect of the Government's anti-monopoly drive against the film industry, Loew's 3½s continued to decline, and R-K-O 6s were off around 5 points.

U. S. Governments strengthened somewhat in light trading, while foreign loans were mixed and fairly inactive. Polish issues were around 1 to 3 points lower.

Boston Bank Debits Increase 14 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Reflecting the somewhat better business conditions in Boston during the latter part of June, debits to individual accounts reported by the banks of that city last month were 14 per cent above the May figure. The Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits for Boston in June is computed at 81 (average of 1920-1924 equals 100), compared with 71 in May. Last month's index was the highest since March.

In addition to the favorable comparison with the month before, the Boston bank debits index last month was well above the 1938 low of 67 recorded in February.

Last month's gain in the Boston debits index of 14 per cent also compares favorably with that of the state as a whole which was only 11 per cent and with that of the United States as a whole which was 8 per cent.

Auto Registrations Increase in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Motor vehicle registrations increased 79,578 in Canada in 1937 over 1936, the totals being 1,319,702 against 1,240,124, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said.

All provinces recorded gains over the previous year.

Despite the gain in number of vehicles registered, revenues were lower amounting to $25,933,905 compared with $26,493,922. The drop was accounted for by a decline in Ontario's registration revenues, due to the decrease in rates. Canada's nine provinces reported higher collections of the gasoline tax which totaled $38,373,947 compared with $34,552,436.

N. E. Telephone Net Gains in Half Year

Net income of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the first half of 1938 totaled $4,295,465 after charges, equivalent to $3.22 a share. This compares with $4,235,436, or $3.18 a share for the six months ended June 30, 1937.

Indicated net profit for the June quarter amounted to $2,446,891 or $1.83 a share against $2,181,789 or $1.64 a share a year ago.

During the six months of the current year the company had a net gain of 19,158 stations as compared with a net gain of 47,098 stations during the six months of 1937.

Hewitt Rubber's Orders Up Substantially in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The backlog of orders of the Hewitt Rubber Corporation at the present time is the best since the early fall of 1937, according to Thomas Robins, Jr., President.

For the six months ended June 30 the company showed net earnings of $21,787, after all charges and reserves for depreciation and Federal taxes, Mr. Robins stated. This is equivalent to 13 cents a share on the capital stock outstanding. For the corresponding period a year ago, earnings were $200,017, or $1.19 per share.

While earnings were only slightly improved in the second quarter, during the month of June incoming orders showed substantial improvement, Mr. Robins said.

Purchases of Government Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in June, 1938, resulted in net purchases of $781,500, Secretary Morgenthau announced.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50½	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	50½	49½	49½	—1
119⅝	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
52	28	Acme St (1)	2	41½	41½	41½	— ½
13⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.35e)	20	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jul 20
23½	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	23	22¾	23	—
2¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 20
66½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	32	64½	62	63	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 19
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	25	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	32	12¾	11¼	12¾	+1½
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	64	14½	13	13⅞	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	25	13⅜	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
17½	7⅜	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	5	19¼	19	19	— ¼
9¾	4½	Allen Industries	2	9	9	9	
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	15	179	177	179	—1
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 20
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	4	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
12	4½	Allied Strs	86	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
67¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	15	67¼	66⅛	67¼	Jul 20
52⅜	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	37	53½	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅜
18⅜	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	10	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	—1
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	75	73½	75	+1½
77	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¾e)	3	77	76½	76½	+1⅜
23¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	11	22½	21¾	22	+ ⅜
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (⅛e)	7	40¼	39½	39½	— ½
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	9	100⅛	99	100⅛	+ ⅛
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	165⅞	164¾	165⅛	Jul 19
28	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	27	28⅝	27	28	+1½
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	6	48½	45½	48½	+2
19⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	88	20⅜	18⅞	20¼	+1¼
104¼	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
112⅝	88⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	3	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+1½
9⅜	4½	Am Colortype	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
14⅜	9	Am Comi Alco	8	14¾	14	14	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	13⅜	13¼	13½	
6	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	29	5½	4⅞	5	
20¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	19⅜	18⅜	19¾	+ ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	10	24	22½	23½	—2⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	8	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	— ¾
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	27	26½	26¾	Jul 19
42¼	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	41½	42	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	2	2¼	2	2⅛	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19½	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Am International	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24	12⅜	Am Locomotive	57	24¾	22¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
74⅛	44	Am Locomot pf	8	72	69¾	72	+1
16½	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	12	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
9¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
38⅜	23	Am Metal (¼e)	11	38⅝	35¼	36⅜	+ ⅝
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	77	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf (2¼k)	10	41	30½	39¼	—2¼
37⅜	16½	Am P&L $5pf (17ak)	21	36⅜	35	35¼	—2¾
17	9	Am Rad & St S	128	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	46	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	80	79½	80	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	10	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Am Seating	10	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R (1¾e)	74	51⅝	50	50	— ⅝
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅛
54¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	68	31¼	29¾	31	+1
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13¼	12	Am Stove	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 20
31	21½	Am Sug Ref (1¼e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	107½	107½	107½	Jul 20
20	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	141	140⅛	140⅝	—1¼
78⅞	58	Am Tobacco (5)	6	80	79	80	+1½
81½	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	83¼	81½	83¼	+1¾
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	140½	140½	140½	+1½
7¾	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	59	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Wool pf	10	40½	39¼	39½	+ ½
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	44	9	8⅜	8½	
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	Jul 19
37	21	Anaconda	225	36⅞	35⅜	36¼	+ ⅜
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	24	18¼	17½	18¾	+1½
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 20
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	30	30	30	— ¾
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	28	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	56	56	56	Jul 20
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
46½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	26	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70	56	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	2	70	70	70	Jul 18
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	66	41¼	39	40	+ ¾
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	8	58½	56½	56½	—1½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	29	25⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7½	7	7	+ ½
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	107	107	107	+ ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	8¾	8½	8¾	
44	38⅜	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	+1
54¾	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	53	53	53	—1¾
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 20
6½	½	Auburn Auto	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 18
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	13	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
		B					
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	108	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	71	10½	10	10	
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	24	12½	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
35½	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	11	22⅛	21½	22	+ ⅜
13⅛	8	Barker Bros	7	13⅛	12⅝	13	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	42	21	20⅛	20¼	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56½e)	2	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
18	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	4	18	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
98½	90½	Beat Crm of ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 17
115⅛	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	2	115½	115	115½	Jul 18
9	5⅞	Belding-Hem (¾e)	4	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
85	76¼	Bele N R pf (3.27½)	1	80	80	80	Jun 28
18⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	48	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
19	11¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	6	18	18	18	Jul 20
99	96¼	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	49	48	48	— ¾
65½	29¾	Beth Steel	198	62¼	60¼	60⅞	+ ¾
19⅝	12⅝	Beth Steel 6% pf (3)	3	18	18	18	
96½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	96½	97½	97½	Jul 20
99⅞	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	3	97½	96½	96½	— ⅛
26½	6	Black & Decker	5	20	19½	19¾	+ ¼
15⅜	10½	Blaw-Knox	12	14⅜	13⅞	14	
30⅜	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	30	28¼	29¾	+ ⅝
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	6	27½	27	27	— ⅜
9	9	Bond Strs	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 20
18⅜	15	Borden Co (.70e)	14	17½	17	17	
22⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	26	18	18	18	
4½	2	Boston & Maine	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅜	4	Bower Roi Beef	4	12½	12	12½	
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	41	12½	11⅜	11⅝	
36	20	Briggs Manufg	46	30⅜	30	29½	
36	26	Brims & Strat (1½e)	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	
20⅜	12⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
27	16⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	20¾	20	20	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	Brunswick-Balke	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	31	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅛	Budd Mfg	82	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22⅝	11⅞	Bulova Watch	11	22⅛	21	21¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	26	38	36⅝	37¼	+1⅜
13	6⅜	Burling Mills (1)	14	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	29	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jul 20
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	Jul 20
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	24	23⅝	23⅝	
4⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	Byers (A M) Co	13	13⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
20	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	21	20⅞	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	22¾	22	22	—1⅛
39¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 24
2¼	1	Callahan Z-Lead	133	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	23	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
18¼	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	6	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
26½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	162	21⅜	20	20⅜	+1
56	29⅝	Canad Pacific	56	7⅞	7½	7¾	
27	12	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
8¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 20
18¼	12⅝	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.10e)	5	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
100¼	62½	Case (J I) Co	16	102¼	99	101	+3
56⅜	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	16	56	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅝
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jul 7
22¾	9	Celanese Corp	70	22¾	21½	22	— ⅝
94	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	87	85⅝	87	Jul 20
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	6	23¼	22½	23¼	Jul 19
4½	2	Cent Foundry	20	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12½	7	Cent R R N J	2	13	12½	13	+2
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¼	3¼	Century Rib M	3	5½	5½	5½	Jul 20
48	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	11	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
9½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
28	20	Champ Pap & F	2	29½	28½	28½	— ⅝
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	12	12	12	— ⅜
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	36	34⅞	33¾	34	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75½	75½	75½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	4	44	43	43	— ¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 19
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	12	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	5	4½	4¼	4½	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great W pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	37	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	18	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	
36	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	35	35	35	—1
41¼	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¾
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	12	2⅜	1¾	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
16⅜	13	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	18	17½	16	17¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	3¼	Childs Co	9	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
72½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (½e)	218	73	70⅜	71⅝	+ ⅝

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel (.80e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	10	27	24	26	+2¾
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅝e)	3	25¾	25¼	25¾	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	11	43	42	42½	
24	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	34	24	22½	23½	+ ⅛
140	106½	Coca-Cola (1e)	19	141	139	140	+2
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	59	58	58	Jul 19
12	7⅝	Colgate-Palm-P	13	11½	11¼	11½	
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	95½	95¼	95¼	
30½	13¼	Collins & Aik (⅝e)	12	20½	27½	28½	— ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
22¾	13⅞	Col Br'east A (.85e)	10	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅝
22⅝	13	Col Br'east B (.85e)	4	22	21	21	Jul 20
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	92	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	69¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
16½	9	ColumPic vtc (2½ %f)	13	15⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 19
95	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	95	94	95	
46½	23	Comi Credit (4)	24	46¼	45⅛	45½	
97⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jul 20
50	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	16	50¼	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
105	90	Comi I T cv pf (4½)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅛	Comi Solvents	38	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	52	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1
38	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	38	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	8	7⅞	8	Jul 20
26⅜	18	Congoleum-Nairn	26	28	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19⅛	11	Consol Aircraft	9	16⅛	16	16¼	
9⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	103	30¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
100	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	98¼	98	98	— ⅝
1⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf (½k)	7	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅝
6¼	2⅛	Cons Laundries	7	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	43	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
103⅛	99¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 16
1	¼	Consol Textile	6	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
80½	78	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Jul 20
16⅜	11	Container Corp	31	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
17½	9¾	Cont Bak A	52	23⅞	22¼	23	+1⅛
24½	8⅜	Cont Bak B	23	2⅜	2½	2½	+ ⅛
99	66½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	101	101	101	+2
37⅞	31½	Cont Can (1½e)	12	47½	47	47½	+ ⅜
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	109½	109¼	109¼	— ½
10	6	Cont Diam Fib	11	10¼	9½	10	+ ¼
120	111⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
14⅞	7½	Cont Motors	11	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
36½	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	61	35	34	35	+ ¼
11	7	Cont Steel	11	18⅜	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
18	10	Corn Products (3)	12	69¾	68¾	69¼	+ ⅜
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	166	166	166	

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Treasurer Studying Feasibility of Broadening Tax Base

Business and Industry

Deposed TVA Head Avers Employees Told 'Not to Talk'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 21 (AP)—Congressional investigators of the Tennessee Valley Authority arranged to turn today from testimony of deposed Chairman Arthur E. Morgan to consider a motion involving the right to question TVA employes.

Representative Jenkins (R-Ohio) moved yesterday to permit unrestricted questioning after Dr. Morgan charged that officials had instructed employes "not to talk" to him without their permission.

Dr. Morgan said the employes had been told they could talk only by agreement and in the presence of committee counsel Francis Biddle of Philadelphia.

Threatens to Resign

In the flare-up which followed Mr. Biddle threatened to resign and Representative Mead (D-N.Y.) protested the Jenkins motion on grounds that utility executives or anyone else could gain access to TVA records through indiscriminate questioning of employes. Mr. Biddle asserted he was only following a rule laid down by the committee which provided for TVA records and files to clear through his office.

Dr. Morgan continued on the witness stand today, his fourth day of testimony.

He topped off a day of sensational developments yesterday by accusing TVA counsel of seeking "misrepresentative and misleading" evidence for possible use in a trial in Chattanooga last winter when 18 power companies attacked the constitutionality of TVA.

The case decided in favor of the TVA, is now pending in the Supreme Court on appeal.

Dr. Morgan said James Lawrence Fly, TVA general counsel, asked engineers and consultants to make reports which would "tend to show" the cost of power generation in the dam-building program was a negligible factor and that flood control and navigation predominated.

This evidence, he said "never was submitted after I pointed out to our counsel the injury it would cause the professional standing of our engineers."

Engineer's Estimates

He said E. L. Chandler, estimate engineer, was requested by Mr. Fly to prepare a memorandum on the costs for two systems of dams, one for flood control and one for navigation, and then to submit an estimate on the unified TVA system.

Mr. Chandler objected such a method would give only a "hypothetical figure," Dr. Morgan said, but Mr. Fly insisted.

The engineer made a report than that a system of navigation dams would cost $144,000,000 and a system of flood control barriers $132,000,000, Dr. Morgan said, adding that the total of $276,000,000 was only $200,000 different from the estimate for the unified system.

"It seemed to me," Dr. Morgan said, "the purpose of this report was to show there was almost no cost at all for generating power."

He quoted Mr. Chandler as saying "I think this is so obviously impossible it won't fool anyone."

Other engineers told him, the witness said, they were placed in an "embarrassing position" by similar requests.

Dr. Morgan said he was not used as a witness in the Chattanooga trial because "they didn't like my answers" to a prepared set of questions.

Steel Wage Rates Under Discussion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of steel labor and management, leading up to the broad question of pay scales in the entire industry, discussed with each other the minimum wage rates which must be paid on Government steel contracts.

The conference was at the Labor Department, which is required by the Walsh-Healey Act to determine minimum wages employers must pay in turning out Government contracts in excess of $10,000.

Next will come a public hearing, July 25, at which the department will formally determine the prevailing minimum wage rates in industry.

The hearing was requested by Philip Murray, Chairman of the C. I. O.'s steel workers organizing committee. The industry ordinarily employs about 500,000 workers and whatever minimum is determined at the public hearing possibly may become the minimum rate for the entire industry.

A large portion of steel already is operating under wage contracts with C. I. O. steel union.

Loans to Business Increase in Week

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP) — Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks edged upward again in the week ended July 13.

The Federal Reserve Board said banks in 101 leading cities increased their business loans by $5,000,000. This was the second increase in three weeks after a period of 21 weeks of consecutive decreases.

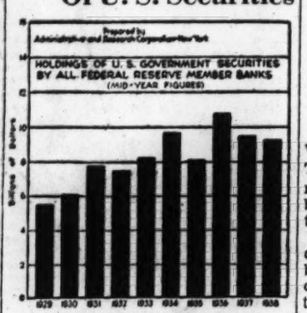
$15,752,200 Corporate Bonds Mature in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August corporate bond maturities will amount to $15,752,200, according to the Standard Statistics Company. The number of bonds and notes comprising this total is 43 with only one exceeding $1,000,000, the $6,996,000 Pacific R. R. Co. of Mo. Ext 4s, due Aug. 1.

Bond maturities during July totaled $132,862,000 and the 47 issues and portions of issues falling due in September total $20,310,500.

Banks Cut Holdings Of U. S. Securities



Commerce Official Sees Business Gain Definitely Under Way

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Monroe Johnson, Acting Secretary of Commerce, has asserted that business improvement now is definitely under way.

"Improvement is more than psychological; there are now definite figures to bear out the earlier promises," he said.

"A revival of purchasing is evident in primary markets, as well as in retail channels. While this movement has as yet not proceeded very far, it is significant mainly with reference to the reversal of the downward trend which had extended through the first half of the year, and particularly since it has come during a normally dull season.

"Industrial production has experienced some recovery so far in July, after apparently touching bottom in May and June on a seasonally adjusted basis. Whereas there is usually a letdown in factory operations during the summer months, it would appear that the level of activity is being maintained and for July may show an increase which would be contrary to the usual seasonal change for this period of the year.

Mr. Johnson said steel mill operations have advanced from 28 per cent to 36 per cent of capacity, orders for machine tools have increased 5 per cent, automobile assemblies increased after July 4, mill consumption of cotton jumped contraseasonally, and production of power and coal have gained.

CHICAGO (AP)—Carmi A. Thompson, former Treasurer of the United States and president of the Fidelity Investment Association, said all the essential factors were present for better times beginning early this fall.

"Savings accounts are again growing in both number and size, a sure sign of better times," he said.

Other factors cited by Mr. Thompson as barometers of business revival were lower inventories, Government spending, favorable building prospects, large crops, pent-up demand for goods and plentiful credit.

Gen'l Electric Net Off Nearly 50 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the General Electric Company for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $13,176,956, the company reported. This is equivalent to 46 cents a share on capital stock and compared with $26,293,604 in the corresponding period last year, or 91 cents a share.

Net sales billed during the period totaled $130,910,638 against $171,076,645 for the first six months last year.

Indicated net in the second quarter this year is $6,101,217, equal to 21 cents a share on the capital stock, against $14,667,196, equal to 51 cents a share in the second quarter of 1937.

SEC, Exchange Heads Attend 'Round Table'

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the Securities & Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange conferred Monday in another of the "round table" talks recently projected by William O. Douglas, SEC chairman, and William McC. Martin, exchange president.

The conferees considered the tentative plans for establishment of a central depositary for the stock exchange, as recommended by Mr. Douglas, and also reviewed progress of the move for segregation of broker dealer functions in the exchange. The latter proposal also came from the SEC.

Present at the conference besides Mr. Douglas and Mr. Martin were SEC Commissioner John W. Hanes, who shortly will retire to become Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Ganson Purcell, director of the SEC trading division; James J. Caffrey, SEC regional administrator, and several stock exchange governors.

Penna Road Gives Order To Westinghouse Electric

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company said it had received contracts, totaling approximately $1,700,000, for the construction of electrical equipment for 10 new 100-mile-an-hour passenger locomotives on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburgh, Pa., New York and Washington.

Three plants will share in the building of the major portion of the equipment. The East Pittsburgh plant will make the motors and control units; the Sharon, Pa., plant, the transformers; and the Newark, N. J., unit, the sensitive relaying equipment.

After assembly in the factories, the equipment will be sent to Altoona, Pa., for installation in locomotive chasais. The company estimated that a total of 600,000 man-hours would be required for the work.

U. S. Considering Lower Personal Tax Exemptions

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Roswell Magill, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, announced today the Administration was studying the feasibility of lowering personal income tax exemptions.

He declined to say whether he, or other officials, favored a reduction, but said the subject was "certainly" one being studied in preparing broad tax revision proposals to be submitted to the next Congress.

In recent years, Congress has repeatedly defeated efforts by Senator La Follette (P)., Wisconsin, to cut the exemption for single persons from $1,000 to $800 and for heads of families from $2,500 to $2,000.

As announced previously by President Roosevelt, the Treasury also is studying suggestions for changes in the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains tax.

Mr. Magill added that in addition the Treasury was looking into methods of carrying out Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation for taxing the salaries of Federal, state and local government employees and bond interest on future issues of federal, state and local securities.

As part of the study, the Justice Department has issued an opinion saying the legislation, if confined to future salaries and bond interest, probably would be held constitutional by the Supreme Court.

The Acting Secretary said among scores of technical tax matters under study was the proposed revision of the method in valuing business inventories in connection with calculating corporation profits. He said the copper, brass, and hides manufacturers wanted a change.

Mr. Magill declined to say whether the new tax proposals would be designed to increase as well as adjust the Treasury's tax revenues, remarking Secretary Morgenthau and President Roosevelt had agreed to defer policy decisions until both return to Washington.

No final decision has been made on taxing back salaries of Governmental employees affected by the Supreme Court decision in the case of the New York Port Authority, Mr. Magill told reporters.

The court ruled that employees of Governmental agencies such as the Port Authority were not exempt from Federal income taxes, and employees of many similar agencies feared they would be asked to pay taxes on their salaries back to 1926.

Mr. Magill explained the Treasury wanted to be "equitable" on collecting taxes on salaries for back years, but wanted Congress to take care of the problem in connection with the proposal to tax future salaries.

"We can afford to be equitable as to past salaries if we get the tax on futures salaries," he said.

Industrial Rayon $7,500,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brown Harriman & Company is heading a banking group offering $7,500,000 of Industrial Rayon Corporation First Mortgage Sinking Fund 4½ per cent Bonds, Series A, dated July 1, 1938, and maturing July 1, 1948, at 99 and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used to provide funds for the completion of the corporation's new plant at Painesville, Ohio, total cost of which is estimated at $11,500,000 and to reimburse the company in part for expenditures already made up to July 1, 1938, in constructing this new plant. During 1937 the corporation obtained $4,412,587 from the sale of its capital stock, the proceeds of such sale having provided a portion of the capital expenditures heretofore made.

Treasury Bill Rate Up for Fourth Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—For the fourth consecutive week, the discount on this week's issue of Treasury bills showed a marked increase over the previous rate.

Tenders aggregating $100,024,000 have been accepted for the latest issue at an average rate of 0.054 per cent, against 0.038 per cent last week and 0.023 per cent two weeks ago.

Applications for bills totaled $187,824,000. Bills are dated July 20 and mature Oct. 19.

Commodity Distributors Formation Is Announced

Formation of Commodity Distributors, Inc., is announced by Hal F. Lee, President of the new corporation. The new organization will acquire all the stock of Security Agency, Inc., the former sales distributor for Commodity Corporation shares. It also owns a 49 per cent stock interest in Commodity & Security Managers, shortly to be known as Commodity Managers, Inc., which is the management company for Commodity Corporation shares, it was further announced.

Commodity Distributors, Inc., is jointly controlled by the sponsors of Commodity Corporation and by a nationwide group of investment dealers and stock exchange firms through ownership of the company's securities. Authorized capitalization of the new organization is made up of 5,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock with a subscribed value of $10 per share, and 100,000 shares of no-par common stock. The securities are being subscribed to privately.

Officers of Commodity Distributors, Inc., include: Hal F. Lee, President; Marston Cummings, Vice-President; Ralph S. Sauer, Vice-President; William D. Yerkes, Vice-President; Lyttleton B. P. Gould, Secretary; and Jonathan Chace, Chace, Whiteside & Co., Boston, Treasurer.

Wall St. Subscribes to FHA Optimism on Building Data

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street admits it was wrong in its doubting Thomas attitude this spring toward the extremely favorable FHA figures which began to come in from Washington in March on "mortgages accepted for appraisal" by the Federal Housing Administration.

These figures indicated an unprecedented demand for FHA mortgages, particularly on the small homes whose prospective owners are the FHA's principal customers. They suddenly jumped to above $20,000,000 a week, or only a shade below $100,000,000 a month. Even the FHA officials had hard work to conceal their own surprise and elation as the customers filed in.

Indicate Substantial Gains

On the surface these figures forecast a substantial improvement in small residential building—and small residential building remains the backbone of the construction industry. They are the equivalent of "inquiries" in other lines of business. A steady increasing proportion of these applications have in the last year or so meant actual building intentions, rather than the refinancing of homes already built. And in 1937 these figures had proved a fairly accurate forecast of coming construction, for they turned up sharply in March 1937 and foreshadowed the June rise of that year in construction, and after March they turned down for the rest of the year and so foreshadowed the subsequent decline.

Nevertheless there were plenty of possible disparagements. They could be the result of pent-up demand for Title II loans which had been waiting since December for Congress to get round to raising to 90 per cent from the former 80 per cent the permissible part of house cost which could be mortgaged and insured. They could also be called the dangerous speculative result of an unsound liberalization of the law, for it formerly required a couple building a $6,000 house to lay $1,200 on the line and amortise the $4,800 mortgage in 20 years and it now requires them to put down only half that sum and take a quarter-century to pay off the $5,400 mortgage at even less monthly cost than before.

Applications Continue Heavy

Whether the shoe-string charge is sound remains to be seen in future years, but the fear that the sudden increase in applications would soon dry up turned out to be wrong. The applications are still coming in at the same rate and they have been doing so ever since March. At round $100,000,000 a month they compare with about $55,000,000 in June of last year and about $48,000,000 in July a year ago.

Of course these are only inquiries. The figures go through two more statistical metamorphoses before they emerge as construction. After appearing as "mortgages accepted for appraisal" they are looked over and most of them appear as "mortgages accepted for insurance," and only when the F. H. A. field examiners actually go out and see that the house is there in good order do they become actual "premium-paying mortgages." Hence the importance of the figures released this week by F. H. A. Administrator Macdonald showing mortgages selected for appraisal in the week ended July 16 at just under $24,000,000, the second largest week in F. H. A. history and running not only twice those of the corresponding week of last year but wholly ignoring the summer seasonal influence. Hence F. H. A. officials are predicting that 1938 residential building totals will not only exceed those of 1937 but will make the largest year's total since 1929.

Rising Margin Over 1937

In the week ended July 9 the total of "new premium-paying mortgages in effect" exceeded those of the same week last year. From now on, judging by last year's decline and this year's increase, the trends will bring the total of new premium-paying F. H. A. mortgages to a steadily increasing margin over last year.

The monthly issue of the F. H. A.'s "Insured Mortgage Portfolio" which has just appeared gives the following tabulation of monthly "Home Mortgages Accepted for Insurance" this year through May, compared with last year.

Home Mortgages Accepted for Insurance	1937	1938
January	$29,097,190	$19,340,300
February	30,109,750	18,865,700
March	44,096,190	39,902,500
April	50,042,100	63,266,925
May	44,387,426	61,775,050

Meantime an increasing volume is expected of the new low-rental, large-scale residential projects for which Section 207 and 210 were this year written into the National Housing Act. Under Section 207 a builder can place an FHA mortgage on a project up to $200,000 while he is waiting to seal the separate residences, and an even larger builder can place an FHA mortgage up to $5,000,000 on a project provided he is willing to accept FHA supervision until the mortgage is finally paid off.

17 Oil Defendants, Found Guilty, File Notice of Appeal

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Counsel for 12 oil companies and five individuals who were found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law Tuesday by Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone filed formal notice of appeal in U. S. District Court here.

The corporate and individual defendants were fined a total of $65,000 and costs.

The appeal notice was filed with the Court after Judge Stone had issued an order permitting the filing of an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, and allowing the appellants to file a joint bond of $25,000.

Government prosecutor, John Henry Lewin, could not be reached for comment.

In its order, the court allowed counsel for the defendants and the Government 90 days in which to agree on a bill of exceptions. If they are unable to agree, they will be allowed to take the matter before Judge Stone.

The following five executives are appealing:

Charles S. Arnott, New York, vice-president Socony Vacuum Company;

H. T. Ashton, St. Louis, manager of the Lubrite division, Socony Vacuum Oil Company;

Robert W. McDowell, Tulsa, Okla., vice-president in charge of sales, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation;

R. H. McElroy, Chicago, tank car sales manager of the Pure Oil Company;

P. E. Lakin, St. Louis, general manager of sales, Shell Petroleum Company.

The companies which are appealing are: Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Wadhams Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Skelly Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Empire Oil & Refining Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, Globe Oil & Refining Company of Illinois, and Globe Oil & Refining Company of Oklahoma.

Says His $10 an Hour Pay Is Hopelessly Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jerome N. Frank urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase the $16,000 sum it recently approved as final payment for his services in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad reorganization proceedings.

Mr. Frank, now a member of the Securities Commission, had received $16,000 previously. The I. C. C., in an order July 2, made an additional $16,000 as final allowance.

In a petition filed today Mr. Frank said the compensation was based on $10 an hour, which he called "hopelessly inadequate."

Mr. Frank said a minimum partial allowance for the two-year period ended December, 1937, should be at last $13 an hour. This would result in total allowances of $41,821, instead of $32,000, he said.

In addition to the $41,821, Frank said, he also should have "a very substantial allowance based on the completion of work" in connection with litigation involving Terminal Shares, Inc.

Municipal Borrower Turning From PWA To Private Sources

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public Works Administration officials have noted a sharp decrease in the demand for Federal loans to supplement PWA grants.

Many states and cities sponsoring PWA projects, they said, found it cheaper to borrow from private sources than to pay the 4 per cent interest charged by PWA.

Under the new program, PWA has made $253,400,053 in grants and has loaned $29,553,000. Grants have been limited to 45 per cent of the project cost, while a loan of 55 per cent is available if the applicant desires it.

During the 1933-35 program, when grants were limited to 30 per cent, loans totaled $421,111,701 with $266,647,528 in grants. In 1935-36 when the 55-45 per cent ratio was adopted, loans aggregated $94,768,433 compared with $316,926,964 in grants.

Loans in 1936-37 dropped to $17,030,738 and grants fell to $159,597,421. Last year the total was $56,428,750 for loans and $111,789,908 for grants.

PWA has replaced most of the money it has loaned by selling to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the securities it has acquired.

As a result, PWA has kept its $400,000,000 revolving fund, established for the purpose of making loans, virtually up to its original level. The RFC has peddled at a tidy profit the securities obtained from PWA.

Consequently, officials pointed out private funds have provided ultimately most of the money borrowed by states and municipalities for PWA projects.

Southern Railway Seeks RFC Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Railway Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $11,795,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to retire bonds of companies it controls.

The railway company also asked for authority to extend the maturity date of an RFC loan of $12,475,204 from next Sept. 1 to Sept. 1, 1943.

The RFC recently purchased $13,500,000 of Southern Railway equipment certificates to finance the purchase of 5,500 new freight cars.

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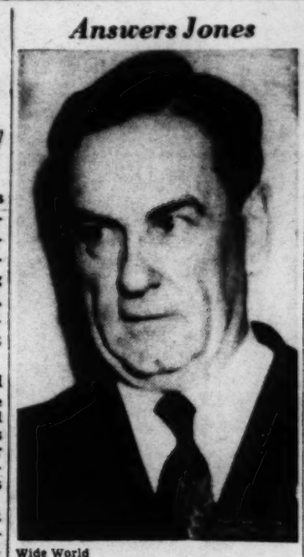

Wide World

Orval W. Adams

President of the American Bankers Association and Executive Vice-President of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City.

Adams Says Banks Lending to Best Of Their Ability

NEW YORK (AP)—Lending policies of the nation's bankers were defended by Orval W. Adams, president of the American Bankers Association in a statement answering the recent warning of Jesse Jones, RFC chairman that banking, to "remain in private hands, must meet the cerdit needs of the country."

"It is my sincere conviction," said Mr. Adams, who is also executive vice president of Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City, "that bankers are earnestly trying to play their full part in promoting a sound, economic expansion in the nation's business activities.

"It is their task to find loans that are truly useful and bankworthy—that both give justified credit assistance to sound business enterprise large and small, and at the same time protect the interest of the depositors whose money is loaned."

The banker pointed out that in its recent report the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declared that the "quality of the assets of a bank is of equal importance to adequacy of capital."

"With excess reserves as large as they are now," said Mr. Adams, "the ever present danger is not that too little credit will be extended but that a deterioration in the quality of bank loans will take place.

"The willingness of bankers to expand their credit co-operation whenever the opportunity has offered is shown by the fact that total loans and investments of members of the Federal Reserve System increased from $25,000,000,000 to $32,000,000,000 in the past five years. Through 1936 and 1937, a period of active business, commercial loans increased from $5,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000.

"So rapid was the expansion of bank credit in 1936 that the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System raised member bank reserve requirements. The 1936 increase was ordered on the grounds that 'reflation' had been accomplished, and the increase of 1937 was ordered to check the inflationary tendencies then present."

CHICAGO (AP)—Milan V. Ayres, secretary of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies, took exception to a portion of Jesse Jones' letter to the nation's bankers, issued Monday.

Mr. Ayres quoted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman as saying banks could give the service now offered by finance companies at lower rates of interest and at a good profit to themselves.

"According to Mr. Jones' own figures," Mr. Ayres said, "the profits of the 25 finance companies cited amounted to 1⅛ per cent of the volume of loans made, and for the three largest companies to only 1.3 per cent. Thus, if charges made by these companies had been reduced by 1⅛ per cent of the volume, there would have been no net profit at all."

Corporation Taxes In '37 Top Common Dividends by 34 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Investors made public a compilation showing that taxes of 150 major corporations for 1937 were 34 per cent greater than the total of their common stock dividends.

The federation, a private organization with headquarters in Chicago, said in an accompanying statement that "excessive taxation seriously reduces the purchasing power of millions of thrifty citizens, investors and workers, who pay the bulk of taxes."

"Extravagant governmental spending," the statement added, "may stimulate business temporarily, but a depressing reaction is certain to follow, with a constantly mounting debt to be paid by ever increasing taxation."

The corporations listed included most of the major manufacturing firms and utilities, and some of the larger distributors.

The federation said their 1937 taxes averaged $2.62 for each common share while their dividends averaged $1.95. They paid, it said, an average of $514 in taxes for each employee. Stocks of the companies were held in 1937 by 6,490,821 individuals, the compilation showed.

Asserting that millions of others, by ownership of insurance policies and savings deposits, had indirect interests in the companies, the federation added.

"These facts prove that millions of common people are vitally interested in the success of American industry, and that when industry suffers from burdensome taxation the depressing results fall directly upon these common people."

Cardenas States Value of Seized Lands Fixed Soon

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—President Lazaro Cardenas told foreign newspaper correspondents that Mexico was pledged to pay within ten years—in oil—for foreign oil properties expropriated March 18.

In an hour's informal conversation with newspapermen in which the President replied to almost every question put to him, with nothing "off the record," Senor Cardenas said inventory of the properties of the 17 companies had been completed.

The valuation would be fixed, with or without assistance of the companies, within two months and the amount of imdenification stated, he added.

Not only petroleum from the expropriated wells, but also production from fields previously owned by the Government will be available for paying the companies, he said.

Heretofore the companies, valuing their expropriated properties at $400,000,000, have refused to accept indemnification in oil.

The President said Mexico had "no objections" to renewing "without conditions" diplomatic relations with Great Britain, broken off in May as a result of expropriation.

Despite reports, he declared, the United States had "delivered no written note" protesting the seizure.

Other statements made by the President included:

Mining properties, largely controlled by United States capital, stood in no danger of expropriation.

Government revenues, despite a current business recession, were holding up and matching estimates.

The Government was not yet prepared to attempt to peg the peso, now ranging close to five pesos to the dollar.

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W. C. T. U. Convention
The annual convention in San Francisco, covered by six articles, appearing July 29, August 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

World Youth Congress
Nine articles, August 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, covering the Congress to be held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, with groups from Europe, the Orient, South America and the United States participating.

American Bar Association
The national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, will be reported in the issues of July 25 and August 1. Distinguished speakers and timely discussions will be fully covered.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lower Living Cost Claim Barred In South's Rate Case

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Northern interests fighting a Southern proposal for lower freight rates made an unsuccessful attempt to insert into the records a newspaper advertisement claiming lower living and production costs in the South.

The advertisement was published by the Southeastern Governors' Conference a week ago, at the outset of the current Interstate Commerce Commission hearing.

Northern opponents of the Southern rate appeal have told the Commission the South does not need lower freight rates because it already has the advantage of lower costs.

Calls Advertisement Irrelevant

G. H. Mattingly, examiner for the I. C. C., sustained the objection of Edgar Watkins of Atlanta, Ga., chief of Southern counsel, that the advertisement was immaterial and irrelevant.

"The complainants in this case did not publish the advertisement," Mr. Watkins argued. "The Southeastern governors have a perfect right to publish what they wish."

The advertisement, headed "With Malice Toward None," pleaded for consideration of the South's freight rate proposal. The phrases "lower living costs" and "better standards" were printed in capital letetrs.

Harry C. Ames, counsel for the New England Governors' Conference, offered the advertisement into evidence because "it treats of Southern economic conditions which we have been trying to prove exist, and cites lower living and production costs."

South's Natural Advantages

Southern shippers are seeking adjustment of freight rates within their territory on a mile-for-mile parity with rates obtaining within Northern territory. Their spokesmen have argued such a move would help Southern industry develop its Northern market.

One Northern argument against the proposal has been that Southern industries already enjoy natural advantages that make up for any freight rate differential.

A Northern poultry expert told the Commission that Southern producers had more to fear from Japanese competition than from unfavorable freight rates.

"One third of the dinner ware used in the United States is imported, principally from Japan," said Charles Donley of Pittsburgh, Pa., representing the United States Potters Association.

"Not only that, but fast Japanese ships are able to bring it direct to New York, so that even American railroads suffer loss of potential revenue."

Mr. Donley testified for Northern interests which are opposing the southern application.

E. E. Bartlett, Jr. Elected Chairman Of Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward E. Bartlett, Jr. has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange by the votes of 708 members. His candidacy was unopposed.

Mr. Bartlett will fill out the unexpired term of 31-year-old William McCartin, Jr., who soon after his election as chairman resigned and was appointed to the exchange presidency at an annual salary of $48,000.

The new chairman, who will serve without salary, is known in stock exchange circles as a "liberal." He is a special partner in the firm of E. A. Pierce & Co., one of the largest commission wire houses in the exchange.

Mr. Bartlett has been a member of the exchange since 1926. He was president of the Cotton Exchange from 1923 to 1925 and still holds membership in that organization.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Adams Rd 2d Inc	12.87	13.69
Affiliated E Inc	4.05	4.48
Affiliated Fd Inc	19.625	21.375
American Trust	3.55	3.92
Am Bankstock Shrs	58	66
Am Gen Equip Inc	4.50	5.00
Am Ins Stocks	16.52	17.68
Boston Fund, Inc.	17.88	19.23
Bond & Stock Fund	25.30	27.06
Broad St Inv	13.90	16.00
Bullock Fund	3.95	4.25
Cash Inv Fund	22.66	24.37
Century Shs Tr	15.94	16.96
Chase Fd Investor	1.32	1.43
Dividend Shrs	17.39	18.68
Eaton & Howard Fd	11.80	12.67
Eaton & Howard Fd F	28.90	31.00
Fed Fd Inc Cl B	19.91	21.44
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.68	19.07
Fund Investors Inc	21.41	23.77
Gen Capital	4.95	5.38
Gen Investors Tr	17.88	19.23
Incorp Investors Tr	37.00	
Income Bayles 2d Fd	5.76	6.31
Maryland Fund	21.44	22.75
Mass Investors Tr	11.77	12.86
Mutual Invest	1.37	1.50
National Wide Voting	13.29	14.29
New England Fund	13.50	15.50
1st Century Tr Assoc	.48	.52
Plymouth Fund Inc	14.64	15.66
Putnam Fund	11.12	12.18
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.00	
Railway & Light Sec pf	83.00	
Railway & Light Sec	.12	.35
Republic Invest Fund	3.50	5.00
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	15.84	16.82
Spencer Trask Fund	.56	.61
Stand Utils Inc	78.09	81.50
Stand Utils Invest	.58	.64
Trustee Am Bnk "B"	.99	1.10
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.94	1.02
US El Lt & P Voting	13.39	14.75
Wellington Fund	4.10	4.46
World Investment Tr		

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A mod acc mod	2.77	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.74	.....
Deposit Bk Sh NY A	1.51	.....
Deposit Bk Sh NY "A"	3.05	.....
Deposit Ins Shrs "A"	2.74	.....
Deposit Ins Shrs "B"	3.75	.....
Diversified Tr C	5.75	6.40
Diversified Tr D	4.10	4.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.98	5.63
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.32	3.42
Nation Wide Sec	52.75	.....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	2.18	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.71	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	2.67	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.36	.....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	19.20	19.70
Papers Tr Shrs	2.18	.....
Super Corp Tr AA BB	6.06	.....
Super of Am Tr C D	14.125	14.625
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.84	1.94
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	4.25	5.25
First Boston Corp	17.625	19.125
Schoenhut-Hutton & Pom	1.75	2.75

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. Sales Value Price		Liq. Sales Value Price
	Liq. Sales Value Price	K-2	11.67 12.96
		Common Stocks	
B-1	23.77 24.20	K-1	27.44 30.07
B-2	22.49 24.66	S-1	14.72 16.39
B-3	15.12 16.59	S-2	13.51 15.09
B-4	7.66 8.61	S-3	8.31 9.99
		S-4	
Preferred Stocks			
K-1	14.76 16.18		

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
3 3½s '46-44	109.21	109.21	109.21
1 2½s '45	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 3s '48-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
20 3½s '49-46	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 4¼s '52-47	118.20	118.20	118.20
1 2¾s '51-48	104.22	104.22	104.22
14 2½s '53-49	101.28	101.25	101.28
1 2¾s '54-51	103.14	103.14	103.14
30 3s '55-51	106.16	106.15	106.16
14 2½s '60-55	103.28	103.28	103.28
10 2¾s '59-56	102.29	102.29	102.29
5 2¾s '63-58	102.1	102.1	101.1

Federal Marm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	105.31	105.31	105.31
2 3s '49-44	106	105.31	106

Home Owners Loan

30 2¼s '44-42	103.28	103.28	103.28
4 3s '52-44	105.31	105.31	105.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103	103	103
1 Alb PW 6s '48 ww	40	40	40
14 Alleghany 5s '44	74½	72	74½
28 Alleghany 5s '49	64	63¾	64
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	31⅝	29	31
27 Allis Chalm 4s '52	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	103⅜	103½	103½
38 AmIGChem 5½s '49	100½	100½	100½
2 Am Int 5½s '49	113	112¾	113
12 Am Ref 5½s '43	103	103	103
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
19 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	100	100
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
21 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	97	96¾	96¾
6 Arm Del 4s '57	97	96¾	96¾
5 Armn Del 4s 55	105	104¾	104¾
29 AT&SF 4s 95	101	101	101
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	85	85	85
1 At&SF 4s 60	100⅜	100	100
13 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	82¾	82¼	82¾
4 AtlCha AL 5s 44	86	85¼	86
67 AC Line 1st4s 52	66½	65¼	66½
19 ACL cit 4s 52	69¼	69	69⅞
3 A C Line 4½s 64	78½	77⅞	78½
59 ACLine 5s '45	30	30	30
1 Atl&Dan1st 4s'48	26	25¾	26
1 At&RDan 2d24s 48	98	98	98
1 Bald Loco 5s 40 st	27½	27	27½
27 B&O rfg 6s 95	49¾	48⅞	49½
15 B&O 1st 5s 48	27¼	26¾	26¾
12 B&O rfg 5s 95	25½	25	25½
11 B&A 5s 96F	25	24¾	25
20 B&O 5s 2000 D	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛
81 B&O cv 4½s 60	47¼	47¾	47¼
29 B&O 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 B&O4s FLE&WV 41	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 B&O 5s SW 50	118	118	118
1 Beil TPa 5s 48 B	128	128	128
4 Beil T Pa 5s 60C	105½	105	105½
4 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	36	33¾	35¼
53 Bost&Me 4s 67	35¼	33¾	35¼
13 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	36¾	35	36¾
26 Bost&Me 5s 55	106⅜	106¼	106¼
11 Bklyn Edis 3¼s 66	69	68⅝	68⅝
14 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s 66	99½	99½	99½
2 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57B	29	28¾	29
10 Buf R&P 4½s 57	49	48¾	48½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	92¾	89¾	90
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	90	89¾	90
15 Can Sou 5s '62	116½	116½	116½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	125¾	125¾	125¾
7 Can Nor 6½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	97¼	94¼	97¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	81¾	81⅜	81½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	103	102¾	103
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	44½	44½	44½
1 Carth & Adir 4s '81	86½	86½	86½
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	100¾	100½	100½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	35¼	35¼	35¼
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	61	58⅜	60½
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	74	71	74
104 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	29	29	29
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	26	26
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	115	115	115
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	78	78	78
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 S Cham P&F 3⅜s'70	116	116	116
13 C&O 4½s '92	95¼	94⅝	94⅝
33 C&O 3½s 96 D	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	22	20	22
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
34 CB&Q gen 4s '58	96⅜	96½	96⅜
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14	14½
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	11¾	11¼	11¾
189 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4	3¾	4
52 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	28½	28½	28½
3 CM&SP 4s '89	28	27¾	28
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	27½	27½	27½
12 CM&SP 4½s '89E	27¾	26¾	27¾
39 CM&SP gen 4s '89	25	25	25
1 CM&SP 5s '89 B	20	20	20
3 Chi&NW 4½s '36	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	17¾	17¾	18
1 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	7⅞	6¾	6¾
69 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	10½	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW4½s2037C	14	14	14
5 Chi & NW 4s '87 reg	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	10	9½	10
45 CRI & P 4½s '52A	4½	4½	4½
54 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	20	19¼	20
6 C R I & P 4s '34	9	9	9¾
63 C R I & P 4s '34 ct	8¼	5¼	5½
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	4¾	4¾
1 CI Hte & SE rfg5s'60	45	43¼	44½
28 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	87½	87¼	87½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	80	80	80
31 Ch & RI 4s '52	80	80	80
3 Cinn&s Co 5s '43	106½	106¼	106¼
4 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	61¾	61¾	61¾
24 CCC&StL 4½s '77	87	85	86⅝
18 ClevUnTerm 3½s'72	81	80	81
6 Cle Un Term 5s '73	74¾	74½	74¾
17 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	60	60	60
1 Col F & I 5s '70	45⅛	45¼	45⅛
2 Col & So 4½s '80	96	96	96
1 Colmbia Gas 5s2 May	94	94	94
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	108	108	108
9 Co Ry Pw & L 4s '65	100¾	100⅞	100⅞
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '47	105	105	105
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105	104¾	105
8 Comwlth Ed 3s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	107¼	107¼
88 Comwlth Edcv 3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	104½	104¾	104½
15 Con Edis 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
18 Con Edis 3¼s 58	102	101¾	102
6 Con Edis 2½s 58	103¼	102⅝	103⅜
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	56	56	56
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103⅞	102⅞	103
10 Crane Co 3½s 51	105½	105¼	105¼
4 Crown Zell 6s 51	38	38	38
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	39¾	39¼	39¼
4 Cuba RR 5s 52	51¼	47¾	51¼
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Den G&E 5s 51 st	92½	92	92½
23 D&RG 4s '36	77⅞	77⅞	80¼
63 D&RG West 5s '78	106¾	106¾	106⅞
1 Det Ed 5s 52	113½	113½	113½
1 Det Ed 4½s 61	106	106	106
9 Dow Chem 3s 51	109½	109½	109½
2 Duquesne Lt 3¼s 65	78	77	78
6 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	106	106	106
1 Elec Auto Lite 4s 52	17	16	17
49 Erie rfg 5s 67	17	16	16¾
68 Erie rfg 5s 75	24	23½	24
13 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22	22	22
5 Erie cv 4s 53A	20	19⅞	20
18 Erie cv 4s 53B	44	43¾	44
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Fairbanks M 4s'56	100	100	100
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s 42	85	85	85
2 Fed Lt & T 6s 54B	96	96	96
2 Fed Lt & T 6s 54C	96	96	96
5 Fed Lt & T 5s 42 st	8½	7¾	8¼
81 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7⅞	7¾	7¾
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	63	63	63
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
64 GenMotAcpt3¼s'51	99¾	97¾	99¾
14 GenStlCast5½s '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	98	97½	97½
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	95	95	95
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	82	82	82
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82¼	81¾	82¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	95½	94¼	95½
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	88	87	88
27 Gt Nr 6s '48 H	69½	69½	69½
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	101	101	101
1 Hous OilTex5½s'40	26	25¼	25¾
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	57½	57	57
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	21	21	21
18 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	48½	48¼	48½
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	46	45¾	46
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	50	50	50
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43¾	40½	43¾
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	55½	55	55½
91 Ill Cen 5s '55	106	106	106
2 Ill Steel 4½s'40	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	60	60	60
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	29½	28½	29¼
22 Interb R Tr 5s 47 B	64	64	64
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	63	63	63
1 InterbRT rfg 5s '66 ct	17	17	17
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16½	16½	16½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	74	73½	74
17 Int Hydro 2¾ 66	87	86½	87
10 Int Paper 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
36 Int T&T 3s ex 4½s'39	73	72¾	73
25 Int T&T 4½s'52	77½	77	77½
33 Int T&T 5s '55	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	56	56	56
5 James P&Clrs 4s '59	73	72	73
20 K C Sthrn 3s '50	72½	72½	72½
3 K C South 3s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 K C Term 4s '60	100	100	100
4 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	92	92	92
3 Kings Co Lt 5½s'54	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	103	103
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	98	98	98
2 Kresge Found 3½s'47	54¾	54¾	54¾
9 Lac Gas 3½s 53	88½	88	88½
15 L&AM 3½s 97	31⅜	31½	31⅜
13 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	37½	37½	37½
2 Le Val Coal 5s'54	40	39	40
9 Leh Val Hlrm 5s'54	28	27	28
11 Leh Val 4½s 2000	26½	25	26½
74 Leh Val 4s 2003	48	48	48
2 Leh Val V 5s '41	128⅛	128⅛	128¼
5 Liggett & M 7s'44	111¾	111½	111½
7 Liquid Carb 4s'47	100½	99½	99½
39 Loews 3½s 46	57	57	57
2 Long Dock 3½s'50	83¾	82¾	83¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82	81½	81½
13 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	97½	97½	97½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 Louis & N un 4s '40	82	81⅝	82
11 Louis&N 3½s 2003	103½	103	103
6 Lou&N Atl Ks&C4s'55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	50½	50¼	50½
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	30	30	30
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90	75	75	75
1 Marion St Stbw 6s'47	100½	100½	100½
1 McCrory Strs 5s'34	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103	102¾	102¾
2 Met Ed 4½s'68	108½	108	108½
17 MilwEry&L 5s'61 B	104½	104	104½
2 M & StL 4s'49	3½	3½	3½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3	3	3
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9	9	9
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	9	9	9
5 Mo-Ill 5s'59	25	25	25
13 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	45	44⅞	45
43 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	23⅜	21¼	23⅜
7 M-K-T 4½s'78	41	40	41
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	62	62	62
2 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	38	36½	38
11 Mo Pac 5s'65A	21½	20¾	21½
11 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	21½	20½	21½
82 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20	20	20
11 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	21½	20¾	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	21½	20½	21½
15 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	7¾	7	7⅜
15 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	23¼	23	23
9 Mob & Oh 5s'38	22	21¾	22
16 Mob & O 4½s'77	95⅛	95⅛	95¼
10 MonWPa Pb Sy 6s'65	95¼	95	95¼
24 Mont Pow 3⅜s'66	52	51	52
12 Mor & Essex 5s'55	49½	49½	49½
4 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	55	53½	55
27 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	65	65	65
10 NashCha&StL 4s'78	103¼	103	103¼
23 Nat Dy 3¾s '51ww	105½	105½	105½
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Natl Steel 4s '65	99½	99½	99½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	99½	99½	99½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	37	37	37
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	33	33	33
14 NO Tex&M 5s'35A	37	36	37
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	34	35
2 NO Tex&M 5s'56C	36	36	36
4 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	37½	35¾	36¾
43 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	60¾	62¾
48 NPC 4½s 2013A	68	68	68¼
6 NYC cn 4s '98	78¾	77½	78¼
8 NYC 3¾s '46	70¾	69	70¾
62 NYC 3½s '52	62½	61	62
45 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	84	82	84
86 NYC&HR 3½s'97 reg	75	74	75
3 NYC&HR 3½s'97 reg	66	66	66
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61¾	60¾	61¾
13 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	52¾	48½	52
27 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	46	43¾	46
113 NY Ch&StL 4¼s'78	69	69	69
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '78	99¾	98¾	99¾
28 NY Conn 4½s '53	49	48	48
1 NY Dock 5s '47	108¾	108¼	105½
4 NY Edis 3½s '65	123½	123½	123½
1 NY GELH&P 5s '48	20¼	20	20
21 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	27½	27½	27½
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40			
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19½	20	20
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	14¼	14½	14½
20 NYNH&H 3½s '56	14¼	13⅝	14¼
12 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	10¼	10	10¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 NY Steam 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 NY Steam 5s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12	10⅝	12
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	70	70	70
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	92	92	92
35 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13	12½	13
19 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13¾	13	13⅝
10 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅝	116½	116⅝
8 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	104¼	105
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
4 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
30 Nor Am Ed 5s '59 C	103	103	103
64 Nor Pac 4s 2047	74¾	73¾	74¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	66	65	65
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	67	66	67
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
32 Nor Pac 4s'97	83¾	83½	83⅝
6 Nor Pac 3¼s'87	59¾	59	59⅝
7 Nor Pow 3⅜s'67	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s'48	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s'48 st	7⅞	4	4
2 Ohio Ed 4s'67	102	102⅞	103
10 Ohio Ed 4s'85	103¼	102¾	103
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s'48	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	113½	112½	113½
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	99	99¼	99¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	106	106	106
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103½	103¼	103½
17 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	110	109⅝	110
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	106	106	106
4 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	98	96¾	98
5 Para Pict 6s'55	82¼	81⅝	82
45 Para Pict 5½s'47	47½	47	47½
4 Parmelee T 6s'44	93	93	93
1 Penn-Dix 6s'41 A	101¾	100½	101¾
18 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	98	95½	96
31 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	85	85	85
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	92	92	92
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	90	90	90
3 Pen RR 3¼s'70	82	81	81½
18 Pen RR 1½s 1915	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	7	7	7
1 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	68	67	68
8 Pere Marq 5s'56	64½	64	64½
7 Pere Marq 4½s'80	62	62	62
2 Pere Marq 5s'56	111	110¾	111
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Phila Co 5s'67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Phil Read C&F 6s'49	15¼	15	15¼
4 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	17	16½	17
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 PCC & SL 5s '75B	48	48	48
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	62½	62½	62½
1 Portl Gen

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Good profits. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-45, Mass.

SELL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—Latest fad! 21 beautiful folders, sender's INITIAL in metallic gold and silver seals. $1 retail. 100% profit. NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $6 for $1. Other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 401 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2366 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 132 East 66th (Apt. 1-A)—One or two people; piano; complete comfort; July 23rd-Sept. 30th; $60. Inquire Supt. Telephone RE. 4-3143 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y., BROOKLYN, BAYRIDGE, 1-3 rooms, $30-$50. Evenings SH 5-1408. FLATBUSH, 2-4 rooms, $60-$135. Afternoons BU 4-0083. HARDWICKE. Except Wednesdays.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 195 St. Paul St.—Restricted building; 8 rms., reception rm., sun parlor, 3 baths; resident janitor; owner-management. ASP. 2359.

ARTISTS

ILLUSTRATOR of children's books, pastel portrait painting. EDWARD A. DAHLHEIM, 24 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. Glad. 2371.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds. Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

Owners and Architects call on WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. General Contractors, to construct New Buildings or Extensive Alterations 33 W. 42nd, Pe. 6-7382 New York City

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for rent, July and August, in heathered the heart of the scenic WHITE MOUNTAINS; ideal vacation land with pure mountain air makes this a most desirable place. Apply to M. PRYDE, Orange, Conn.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall panneling; all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1257 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-5387

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CONFECTIONERY

HESSE CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM 50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

SPENCER individually designed garments. Mrs. Jockers, district sales manager, 29-41 162 St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Ind. 3-7427.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED Boston Terrier puppies and grown stock; reasonable. CROE'L, 1003 North California Place, Island Park, L. I.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORISTS

GEO. PETERS & SONS, INC. Florists, Nurserymen, Rose Growers Franklin St. and Graham Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Grand View on Hudson. Charming six-room house; furnished; modern; river view; secluded grounds; August $90; yearly $75. Phone Nanuet 283. MALCOLM, West Nyack, N. Y.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-3973

Type-Designing 'Too Poorly Paid,' Lags as U. S. Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Design of printing type is lagging as an art in the United States because it is so poorly paid. There are too few patrons, and foreigners are more interested and adept.

Thus did Frederic W. Goudy, one of America's leading type designers, explain why there were only three American type "faces" in the 50 best printed books exhibited last February by the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

To show the contrast in work of this type, Mr. Goudy supposed "how Hitler would react to a display of 'German' books, 47 of which were printed with type designed in the United States.

"Forty-seven of these American books," he said, referring to the 50 selected, "were set in European style types."

Mr. Goudy offers himself as an example of how type-designing fails to pay a living. He said that he has designed and cut 108 different type faces, but still relies on his salary as art director for a large type-machine company not only for his livelihood but also to help defray the $200 monthly he says he loses in his own business of cutting private type styles and printing books and pamphlets at his Village Press at Marlborough-on-the-Hudson in New York.

Mr. Goudy, whose name is familiar in all print shops if only as the name of a popular font, says his definition of high grade type is one that is at once simple, beautiful, dignified, and, of course, legible; gingerbread and curlicues should have passed out with the Victorian age, he holds.

He was interviewed at work here on "Goudy Californian," which he is designing for the University of California Press.

He was drafting, in his hotel room, specimen letters on a board 11 inches by 7. These he cut out, fashioned into a sunken pattern for paper, to be transferred to metal on his Marlborough engraving pantograph. This is his own invention to cut type of sizes ranging from headlines to lines in classified advertisements.

Loans for Sharecroppers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Farm Security Administration will make loans to between 180 and 185 Georgia sharecroppers and tenant farmers with which to buy farms, R. L. Vansent, state director, announced recently. The Administration has $635,003 for such funds to be apportioned in Georgia.

Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Martsborn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention; good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 39 Burling Lane. Tel. 7949.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson Sts., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 5156.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SPENCERPORT, N. Y.—For rent, well furnished 6-room home, reasonable; open fireplace, stoker. MRS. GERTRUDE HERRICK, 11 Maplewood Ave.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

LINENS AND YARNS

HAKAN'S OUTLET SHOP Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear 49 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3622.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Estey two-manual reed studio organ, full pedal bass, with electric blower; bought in November, 1927, for $1425; used only in home and rated by an expert as being in first-class condition. Price $500. Write Box N-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

The Bobwhite Guest Houses

Near New London, Conn. — Charming old houses high on hill above sea; friendly hospitality; ideal place for rest and study; near by Christian Science church. Information. MISS MYRTLE JORDAN, Noank, Conn.

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach, homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake; near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

M'FINGAL INN, WATERTOWN, CONN. Modern accommodations; clean, restful; excellent food and service; 4½ acres; near Center; transportation to Christian Science church; special monthly and yearly rates. Booklet. Tel. 731. JOHN SCHERER, Prop.

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y. Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room Tennis Bathing Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

THE WYNCOTE 306 E. Wildwood Ave., Wildwood, N. J. Half block from Boardwalk and Ocean. Community plan hotel. Reasonable. MRS. E. M. HOUSTON

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y. Real Estate—Sales—Rentals Insurance, All Branches

Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments. BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value. OHNEWALD & DENLINGER 1498, FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937 26 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station attractive home with library, oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930.

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND

Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property. ELIZABETH PUTT Jericho Turnpike, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1415

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Touring guests in cool Chevy Chase; yard; trees and porches. 3733 Morrison, (cor. 5555 Conn. Ave.) Mrs. A. L. Parks.

ROOMS TO LET

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Two furnished rooms, large, airy, private, near church; beautiful home. BERCHELL, 602 Fourth Ave. Phone.

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, N. Y.—Adjacent World's Fair; single, double, or suite with spacious study; includes bath and private screened porch. WELCAMP, 189 Puritan Ave. Tel. Boulevard 8-9836.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Avenue (Apt. 4N), (84th)—Homelike, cool, single, double; River-view; near church; kitchen privileges; moderate. SU 7-7628.

N. Y. C., 281 W. 95th St., Apt. 3-W—Large airy studios, running water, meals optional, excellent transportation. Phone RI 9-9377.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Ocean front; 1, 2 and 3 room apartments; weekly; guest rooms; bathing, sun deck. MA-A-MAR, 9th 4th St.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St.—Cool, spacious room, single or double, adjoining bath. Tel. Decatur 1378.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOING to Florida this winter; would like to go as a companion to some lady; best of references. Please write Box 75, Scio, N. Y.

LADY, capable, speaks German, French; knowledge typing; traveled extensively; as interpreter at home or abroad. UN. 4-9076, N. Y. C.

WELL educated woman with executive ability desires position including charge of children; has had successful private and school experience. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

"ROCKLEDGE" Wells Beach, Maine. Private family can accommodate a few paying guests either by week or overnight from July until October, directly on ocean, home cooking. Rates from $15 a week to $22.50 a week according to location of room. Write, The Misses Mamiok, Wells Beach, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Asbury Park; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$22; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SKY LINE FARM Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Maine; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay, reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms; modern conveniences, home cooking; beach.

VALLE LAWN INN—CHATHAM—NEW YORK offers best of food and real hospitality, lovely countryside, Berkshire and Catskill scenery; tennis, golf, swimming, horseback riding; reasonable rates. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, near Hyannis, Mass.—Warm, salt water bathing and beautiful beach; 7 rooms, modern conveniences. FORD, Fiske St., West Dennis, or BREakers 2025-R.

SUMMER RENTALS

GOOSE ROCK BEACH, MAINE—For August through Labor Day, a waterfront cottage, 5 bedrooms, bath, large living room, dining room, sunny kitchen; oil range, cook stove, hot water, elec. refrig.; wonderful beach for children; very desirable neighborhood. Call Malden 6262-R after 6 P. M., or write Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL—Sunday evening, July 31, at 8:30. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED for Fall Concert. Choral Society; rehearsals 35c weekly.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Feature in Our 81st Mill-End Sale

PEQUOT SHEETS 81x99, 72x99, 63x99

$1 *each*

HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son JEWELERS

Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver

We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry

2134 BROAD STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

LOGAN BROS.

F. W. Behrens, Inc.

BIRDS-EYE FROSTED FOODS

192 FAIRFIELD AVE. *Delivery*

MEIGS Clearance *of Women's Summer* FOOTWEAR, $3.75

Reg. $6.75 *Downstairs*

HARKABUS Bakery and Luncheonette 1081 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone: Old Greenwich 7-1393 Hours: 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP 272 Sound Beach Avenue Old Greenwich, Conn. Telephone Old Greenwich 7-0730

Old Greenwich Service Station

At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475

TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.

of Greenwich

We solicit your patronage

THE SHIRLEY SHOP ANNUAL SALE

Lovely Summer Dresses *Reduced 25%*

All Our Dark Dresses *Reduced 50%*

121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 891

Kepple & Kepple Haberdashers to Gentlemen

277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

New England Carpet Cleaning Company

We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs

DYEING

169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

The Smartest New Electric Fans *Including the Rubber-Bladed Fans*

SAFE FOR CHLIDREN

Priced from $2.00 to $18.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.

325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ESTABLISHED 1904 JAMES LAWRENCE & SON 197 TRUMBULL ST. HARTFORD CONN.

Vacation Sandals Spectator Pumps Saddle Oxfords for Women

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON *INSURANCE*

Representing Strong Companies

36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171 Hartford National Bank Building

Coombs LEADING FLORISTS

744 MAIN STREET

Fresh Blueberry Pies *3 sizes*

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY HARTFORD, CONN.

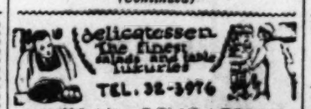
CHARLES H. NADEAU PLUMBING and HEATING 71 AUBURN STREET

CALL 6-1730, 2-9002

For prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN 968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr. Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2795

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

79 W. MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES 47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Coal ★ COKE

If you have any heating problems call us for free service.

100% Test Fuel Oils

BENEDICT & CO., Inc.

PHONE 84116 136 TEMPLE ST

We Specialize in Laundering Linen, Palm Beach or other Wash Suits. Original Fit Guaranteed.

MONARCH LAUNDRY

AUTO ELECTRIC SALES & SERVICE CO.

Specialized Automotive Service

Ignition—Brakes—Radiators Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers

120 Goffe Street 3-4141

KILBORN BROS. *Stationers*

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

Franklin Cafeteria

Breakfast, Luncheon Evening Dinner

"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"

COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Howards CLEANERS

Wilson's Fish Market 196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food

WE DELIVER 6-3138

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers* Featuring Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards

Chapel Street, at the Taft

ORIENTAL RUGS Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored *Work Guaranteed*

M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc. 71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK

STATE STREET NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT

A Mutual Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SMART WOMAN, Inc. "Fifth Ave. Brought to Town"

Tailored Clothes of Distinction

63 Wall St. Tel. 2036 Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.

104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS . Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

PHONE WORKS 966

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.

Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale

Norwalk's Favorite Beverages 9 Van Zant Street N. NORWALK, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585 12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Service Beauty Shop 388 Atlantic Street

Permanent Wave experts, Croquignole $3.00. Complete Finger Wave 35 cents all week.

No appointment necessary. Tel. 4-5920

Join Our KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB 50c a Week

THE C. O. MILLER CO. BANK ST.

Summer Beauty Service *Our New Feature*

Air-conditioned machine permanents. Our special machineless wave, including haircut, shampoo and finger wave Complete $6.00

Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00 This special for Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs. only.

Patterson Beauty Salon

TEL. 3-0866 GURLEY BUILDING

92nd SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE MEN'S and BOYS' SUITS Including Nationally Advertised Lines

FRANK MARTIN & SONS 259-261 MAIN STREET

ABBOTT MARKERS FOR BIBLE and S. & H.

McCLELLAND'S

226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

TELEPHONE 3-0340

THE COMMUNITY PRESS *Desk and Wall Calendars, Sales Stimulators, Mimeographing, Printing*

TOMS ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN. Delivery within radius of 10 miles

Shop at Grand Central Market 37 ATLANTIC STREET

For high class Groceries, Prime Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

FREE DELIVERY PHONE 4-8216

FUEL OILS

Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED

Gurley Bldg. Tel. Stam. 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CARROLL & McAULIFFE, Inc. FOOD MARKET

Tel. 3-2146 335 HOPE STREET GLENBROOK, CONN.

The Individual Laundry Service Co. 38 WORTH STREET

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset and Holland Inc. *"Waterbury's Dependable Store"*

Our Midsummer July Clearance Sale

is furnishing a good opportunity to buy

DRESSES at greatly reduced prices. Come in and look them over.

The Miller & Peck Co.

New Shades Are Here! DOUBLE HEEL HOSIERY

The double heel assures you of double wear—chiffon and service.

79c pair

Summer Clearances of Fashions and Accessories

MUSLER LIEBESKIND 33 EAST MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

WEST GOSHEN

Telephone: Torrington 9598 Route 4

Bunker Hill Shops ANTIQUES GIFTS PEASANT SHOP TOYS

WEST GOSHEN CONNECTICUT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone: Plaza 6625 Hours: 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces

Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.

G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY 127 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

CALVERT 1080—1081 MACE PRODUCE CO. FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS Seafoods in Season LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY 20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver* Please mention the Monitor

Phone Calvert 5421 We Deliver E. A. SCHAFER G. Wm. SCHAFER JR. Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork 537-539 Lexington Market BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Jane Decker *Cosmetics*

Jane Decker's creams are a joy to discriminating women. May I serve you?

TEL. 3-4741 365 STATE STREET

Purchase Prime Payrolls

You can buy the things you need now at a saving.

WHITNEY'S

Luddy's Mid-Summer Sale Substantial Savings On Shirts, Ties, Pajamas, Beach Robes, Slacks Sport Shirts, Socks, Swim Trunks, Sweaters PANAMAS and STRAW HATS Half Price 92 STATE STREET

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc. *Furniture - Rugs*

Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.

175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE ALBANY NEW YORK

AUBURN

RONDINA'S *Big Stove Event* RANGE CARNIVAL

SUMMIT, BENGAL NORGE

Free with each new stove purchase Your choice 9x12 Congoleum Rug or Beautiful 66-Piece Dinner Set

RONDINAS 60 State Street Auburn, N. Y.

GIFTS, NOVELTIES FLOWERS

Guaranteed Telegraph Service

DIETZ, *Florist* 28 Genesee Street Phone 801

CHATFIELD'S at 1 MARY STREET *Specializes in Cleaning* PALM BEACH and all types of SUMMER CLOTHES

PHONE 1797 AUBURN, N. Y.

PAINT NOW DEVOE WAY

Since 1754

Smith & Pearson, Inc.

PHONE 21 AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS

- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-8361 End. 1002

Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Cement, Lime Plaster, Sewer Pipe Flue Lining, Brick Steel Products

Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Vacations

In July—no matter where you go—what you do, you can be Comfortably and correctly attired and outfitted at

MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE PRICES at McLEAN'S

Parlor City Shoe Co. 40 COURT STREET

CLEARANCE SUMMER SHOES *at the Right Time* I. Miller, Florsheim, Dr. Locke's and others

BRONXVILLE

Ferris Radio Co. *Authorized Agents for* CAPEHART, PHILCO R C A, ZENITH SALES and SERVICE Piano Tuning and Repairing 107 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 4545

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. STRUSS, Inc. *Open Evenings and Sundays* 56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged*

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere Luncheon, 35c-90c Dinner, 60c-$1.50

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M. 60c-$1.00 Also a la Carte Supper

Fujiyama Tea Room 20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc. 823½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

Phone Tuckahoe 3000

Eastchester Motors, Inc. DODGE—PLYMOUTH CARS *Sales and Service* 93 LAKE AVE. TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY for *Cosmetics and Parfums* 116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

July Is Bargain Time *at* Hens & Kelly's BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE PERMANENT WAVES Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00 1165 DELAWARE AVENUE Mabel Rath Wadekindt L 5410

GRANT 3365 CENTRAL DRY CLEANING COLD STORAGE VAULTS West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Unterecker's INCORPORATED HOME MADE CANDIES 7 Stores — Phones Office 247 Allen St. Li. 7676 Free Delivery Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU "Say it with Flowers" Say it with Ours Palmer's LAF. 7896 260 DELAWARE AVE. HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY Try Our GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM Butter — Buttermilk Creamed Cottage Cheese Serving Buffalo and Kenmore Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

Chocolate Shop *Home Made Candy and Ice Cream*

Delicious Sodas and Sundaes

LUNCHEON — DINNER

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG *Plumbing Heating Oil Burners*

15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

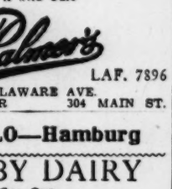
Every House Needs WESTINGHOUSE

B. E. SHELL COMPANY 53 West Fulton Street

ITHACA

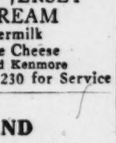
LELONG'S *New flower perfumes.*

Lovely Mimosa, sweet Magnolia, debonair Sweet Pea, aromantic Honeysuckle and thrilling Gardenia in flat, handy flacons .... $1.00 each



R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co. JEWELERS

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE



ATWATER'S 111 E. State Street Phone 2701

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

NEW 1938 FRIGIDAIRES at $119.50 *up* ROTHSCHILD'S Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

EMIL JONES Friendly Service

Mobilubrication Firestone Tires *Washing Polishing*

MAIN STREET AT SIXTH Phone 74-938

SOCONY

Store-Wide SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE Now Going On at NELSON'S —of JAMESTOWN— "One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

VACATION TOGS for Men, Women and Children

Abrahamson-Bigelow's *"50 Years in Jamestown"*

KENMORE

Moeller & Hafert Jewelers DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE Expert Watch Repairing

2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Long Island

BALDWIN

Complete Norge Equipment

Baldwin General Supply Co.

On the cor. Merrick Rd. and S. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST

Try One This Saturday

HEIM'S BAKERY

INSURANCE Fire and Auto and Other Forms

GEORGE L. ROSS 98 Merrick Rd., Baldwin, N. Y. Phone: Baldwin 1648

HENRY WICK Fresh Garden Vegetables and HOME GROWN CORN *Now in Season*

North Grand Ave., No. Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.

Cedarhurst Woodmere Far Rockaway

FAR ROCKAWAY Lawrence

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.

UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES FURNITURE PAINTING

Living Room Furniture Made to Order

375 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 5959

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER DRESS CLEARANCE *Closed Evenings Until Labor Day* BOULEVARD SHOP 141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN *Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies*

150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO

Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

14-23 150TH STREET

We Deliver Phones Fl 9-8977 Fl. 9-8957

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC. FIREPROOF STORAGE Local and Long Distance Moving CRATING—SHIPPING PACKING

71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights Office 37-20 81ST STREET HAV. 9-8000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE Storage - Greasing - Washing Simonizing

Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso

107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Final Summer Clearance *All Women's Shoes* $2.29 AT YOUNG SHOES for Young Feet 71-29 Austin Street Forest Hills

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4038 — MODERATE PRICES

OLGA HELD
Hairdresser

Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M. 81-37 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Vacation Time
Your Traveling Bag Will Not Be Complete Without

Harper Method Cosmetics
Grove Theatre Building Ph. Free 1599

Pitterman's Market
131 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 1946
We Carry
PRATT'S
FRESH FROZEN
Fruits and Vegetables

Hot Weather Requires More DRY CLEANING
C. V. BOLLER CO.
QUALITY CLEANERS
70 So. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

GREAT NECK

VICTOR RECORDS
Radio Service
House Calls — $1
BARROW'S
CAPEHART—PHILCO
STROMBERG—MAGNAVOX
G. N. 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Live Outdoors this Summer, Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK — 2 STORES — Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
362 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE . . 45c
Soda — Candy — Films — Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8011
Hempstead 655
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

HOLLIS

BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
37-63 83rd Street Hav. 0150

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Leading Drug and Cosmetic and Perfume Store in Jackson Heights
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 9-8370

Atterodt's, Inc.
HAIRDRESSERS
35-59 82nd Street
Jackson Heights, L. I.
Newtown 9-8950
Our Salon Is "Air Conditioned"

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

NEWTOWN 9-6731 6732 6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries, Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd Tel Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
Warm Weather Candies
Caramels
Fudges
Assorted Taffy
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Summer Clearance Sale
I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
All prices reduced, including shoes
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

Now is the time to get your Heating Plant ready for winter use. Call
CHARLES KRULL
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
OIL BURNERS—PLUMBING
65 FIRST STREET PHONE LYN 3423

LYNBROOK—Malverne

LILLIAN AND JOHN
Hair Stylists
All types Permanent Waving. Three items for $1.00 all week.

300 HEMPSTEAD AVE.
Tel. Lyn. 1721 Malverne, L. I.

Long Island

MANHASSET

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
RICHFIELD PRODUCTS
Tires—Batteries
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Rd.
CHARLES A. GALVIN (Since 1928)

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN,
INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
435 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

PATCHOGUE

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Foods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

Julia's Beauty Salon
under new management
ALBERT
Well-Known Hair Stylist
111 RAILROAD AVE. PHONE 399
SAYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

QUEENS VILLAGE

Missouri 7-1332
JOSEPH E. STEFFENS
PLUMBING and HEATING
Installs Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burner
Agency for Sunoco Fuel Oil
SUNOCO
105-14 177th Street, Jamaica, L. I.
205-02 104th Avenue, Hollis, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

Paramount Shoe Shop
Half Yearly Sale
Matrix
Treadeasy
Edwards Children's Shoes
111-21 JAMAICA AVE.

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

FRED SCHMIDT
Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
Potato Salad Our Specialty
111-14 Jerome Ave. Cleveland 3-1759
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

Checker Pastry Shop
Delicious Pastry and Cakes
Orders Taken for
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.
MRS. E. HEBESTREIT, Prop.
117-10 Jamaica Avenue

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
Call VIR. 7-0170
NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET
8554 118TH STREET

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Rentals Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
We Sell Many Monitor Advertised Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
19 N. Park Ave.
Tel. 2463

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
4ll Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK

When It's a Matter of Good Taste
Serve
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

REFRIGERATORS
GARDEN FURNITURE
BOAT SUPPLIES
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
161 E. Post Road Tel. 1280

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 9600

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

MOUNT VERNON
Fleetwood

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

807 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

SHOE SALE
Reductions on Men's, Women's and Children's
WHITE SHOES
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Yost Motor Service
ING.
1940 JEROME AVENUE
Near Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
The Key to Dependable Service
CADILLAC OLDSMOBILE
LA SALLE BUICK
and Cars of other makes
Phone TREMONT 8-7500-7501

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 8-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lassalle Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
6745 Third Ave. SHore Road 8-6737

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

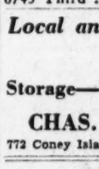
Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600—01—02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service



NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM

PebMel
BEAUTY SALON
Beauty Lingers Longest Where It Is Cared For Most
133 WOLF'S LANE
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130
TELEPHONE PELHAM 0878

M. K. Manookian
NATIVE EXPERT ON
ORIENTAL RUGS
199 Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

PELHAM
(Continued)

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

Kaplan's Department Store
INCORPORATED
36-40 NORTH MAIN STREET
WHITE SALE
Cannon Sheets—Full size, 81x90; Twin size, 72x99 . . . 79c each
Pillow Cases—42x36 or 45x36 . . . 22c each
PHONE 2100 FREE DELIVERY

POUGHKEEPSIE

Pure Dye, Pure Silk Satin and Crepe
SLIPS
$1.89
Famous make Slips that are always $2.25. It's another Luckey Consumer Saving.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Cocomalt
for hungry boys and girls. A delicious chocolate-flavored drink, ready to mix with milk.

B & M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

VAN DYK
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Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Glory for All

—Chapin in Maplewood (N. J.) Record

Anxious Moment

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

The First Year!

—Elderman in Washington Post

Burning His Bridges

—Orr in Chicago Tribune

Too Busy

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur L. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Restrictive Rule Invalid

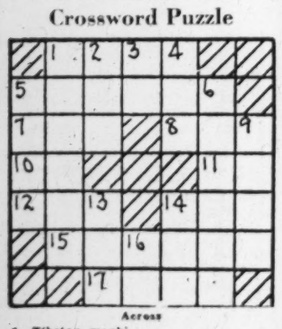
Question: A bylaw prohibits a special meeting from dealing with business not on the agenda, but no such restriction is made in the section dealing with regular meetings. Members frequently took advantage of this to bring forward at the end of a regular meeting business properly belonging to the Board or a committee. This resulted in the regular meetings being unduly prolonged; also hasty and unwise decisions were made.

The members subsequently agreed that no business not on the agenda should be dealt with at any meeting. This was not made a bylaw or standing rule. Since then the Board has wished on several occasions to bring forward an urgent item of business to deal with a situation which has developed since sending out the agenda. They have asked permission of the chairman to do this, but it has been refused as being contrary to our rule. It has therefore been necessary to call a special meeting within a few days, and decisions on urgent business have been accordingly delayed. Has the Board any remedy except to ask the members to rescind the rule?

Answer: The question comes from England, where procedure is different in some respects from that followed in the United States. According to parliamentary law in the United States, a majority at any meeting could not legally restrict the majority at another meeting to the extent indicated. A motion to confine deliberations at a regular business meeting to the items on the order of business would have the effect of suspending one of the privileges of membership and, if adopted by a majority, would be binding only upon that meeting. To be binding upon subsequent meetings, it would have to be adopted as a standing rule or a bylaw, either of which would require a two-thirds' vote.

In the writer's opinion, the Board could ignore the previous agreement, holding that its effect was to suspend the rule at that meeting only and is now exhausted.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Tibetan monk
5 Central American republic
7 Siamese coin
8 Sesame
10 Musical note
11 Therefore
12 Rome
14 Winglike part
15 Arranged one before the other
17 Seed-containers

Down

1 Dormant
2 Emmet
3 Parent
4 Territorial division of Norway
5 State in Brazil
6 Passageways
9 Sand and clay, containing organic matter
13 Island of the Caroline group
14 Annex
16 Negation

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Things I Never Expected to Know

Who is the donor of the given point that the parade is such and such a time in passing?—Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Dining in Aberdeen

MacTavish used to bring out a pocket set of chess when he dined with a friend in a restaurant. At the right moment he'd leave his king unprotected, to make his friend say: "Check!"

Quite True

Jock, the grocer's boy, was coming up the stairs with his arms full of packages.

"Boy," said the mistress of the house, "are your feet clean?"

"Yes, ma'am," he answered, still going up, "it's only me boots that's dirty."—People's Journal (Dundee).

A Loyalist

Clerk: "Did you say that you wanted some Spanish onions, ma'am?"

Customer: "Yes, but be sure that they are not from the insurgents."

A Long Rest for the Works

"I see your clock is not going."

"Yes, the spring is broken, and unfortunately the maker's guarantee expired in 1763."—(Das Illustrierte Blatt).

Quick Change

His wife eyed him suspiciously. "Henry," she said, "I trust you are coming home at nine promptly tonight?"

"Well, my dear," he said hesitatingly, "I had thought about ten—"

"Henry," she put in sharply, "what did you say?"

"About ten minutes to nine," he quickly replied.—Kentish Mercury.

Minding His P's

Ignace Jan Paderewski has not done badly at minding his p's, whatever may be said of the q's.

With his name for a start, he follows on with pre-eminence as pianist in his day, later noted as patriot and premier of Poland, participator at the Peace Congress, and now prune-grower on the Pacific Coast, where he is proprietor of 79 acres of that preposterous plum.

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Beneath the Elm

Monitor Camera Club From D. Elliott, Crawley, Sussex, Eng.

Philadelphia Bulletin: The toughest poser a camera fan can hand you is: "At what speed shall I set my movie camera for a slow motion shot of a WPA project?"

Milwaukee Journal: Maud Muller on a summer's day raked the meadow sweet with hay. There're other things she'd like to plant, but Mr. Wallace says she can't.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a tale of 2 cities—in cryptographic form:

*XQJZQYVACZ, *DYVECYF, CYF *XQJZQYVACZ, *CECXCZC, CJD XGHA IDYHDJK GM HAD KCZD QYFWKHJQDK—QJGY CYF KHDDE.

Word Square

Try filling in words which read the same across and down. Definitions are given below:

1, Property; 2, Thinly sliced; 3, Ability; 4, Opposed; 5, More tense; 6, Comes in.

Letter Changing

We've heard that money talks. Well, here's a case of money hearing, or, at least, an opportunity to change MONEY to HEARS in 7 moves.

What Is the Number?

The product of a certain number by one-third of itself equals 12; what is the number?

Fun With Antonyms

Here's another list of 10 words to be matched with proper antonyms.

1	inert	definite	
2	disagreeing	domestic	
3	faulty	lively	1
4	obscure	lazy	
5	disqualified	correct	
6	distant	correspondent	
7	diligent	stupid	
8	unprofitable	able	
9	foreign	affectionate	
10	sensible	advantageous	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

The Finishing Touch

Acute observation and unremitting application made De Auber a celebrated animal painter; vigilant study of his patrons made him a prosperous one.

One day a friend observed the artist putting the finishing touches to a painting by taking some raw meat and rubbing it vigorously over a rabbit in the foreground. Asked to explain this strange action, De Auber replied, "Mrs.—— is coming to see this picture today. When she sees her pet poodle smell that rabbit and get excited about it, she will buy it on the spot."

She did.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

One Cent Due

Minneapolis, Minn.

One morning a woman found in her office mail an official card stating that she was owing the Government one cent for postage; and she was instructed to send the cent to the Postmaster at Los Angeles.

A mental dialogue then ensued: "The idea! One cent! Must I take the time to address an envelope, from my overwhelmingly busy day, then pay three cents postage just to send Uncle Sam one cent?"

Conscience said: "The principle is the same whether large or small amounts are involved." And conscience conquered.

The woman obeyed instructions, and sent the required amount. Imagine, then, her gratitude when return mail brought a letter bearing her one-cent stamp additional postage—and inclosed was a check for $12!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Cieled With Cedar'

It is perhaps natural for the modern reader to connect the term "cieled," found in Jer. 22:14, with the less archaic term of "ceiling"; but it would appear that as a rule the Hebrew verb refers primarily to what we today would rather speak of as the "paneling" of the walls, which was regarded by Jeremiah as a mark of unnecessary luxury (Compare Brown, Driver, Briggs Hebrew Lexicon, p. 706), for he calls down "woe" upon those whose houses were "cieled with cedar."

Haggai, too, writing not long after the conclusion of the Babylonian exile, censured his contemporaries for living in "cieled (i. e., 'paneled') houses" when the temple was little more than a mass of crumbling ruins (cf. Hag. 1:4). The greater part of the cedar wood employed for the making of such paneling was provided from the great forests of Lebanon in the north.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Toss the Ring

Try your skill at this one. The hostess will have prepared a cardboard box, in each corner of which has been inserted a clothespin and one in the center of the square.

Supply each player with five fruit-jar rubbers; and from a distance of about ten feet, each player will take his turn at tossing the rubbers at the clothespins. Each ringer scores two points, and ringing all five clothespins scores three additional points. Of course, the player having the highest score at the end of a stated number of games wins. —Louzetta G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Odds and Ends

Home of the Tunnel

Tunnels make up 54 per cent of the Swiss railway mileage, 52 of the 677 tunnels being over half a mile long.

Only One in Three Lighted

The United States had 2,322 airports and landing fields on Nov. 1, 1937. Of these only 711 had any floodlighting equipment.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Birmingham, England, and Birmingham, Alabama, are both centers of the same industries—iron and steel.

Word Square: Estate, ahaven, talent, averse, tenser, enters.

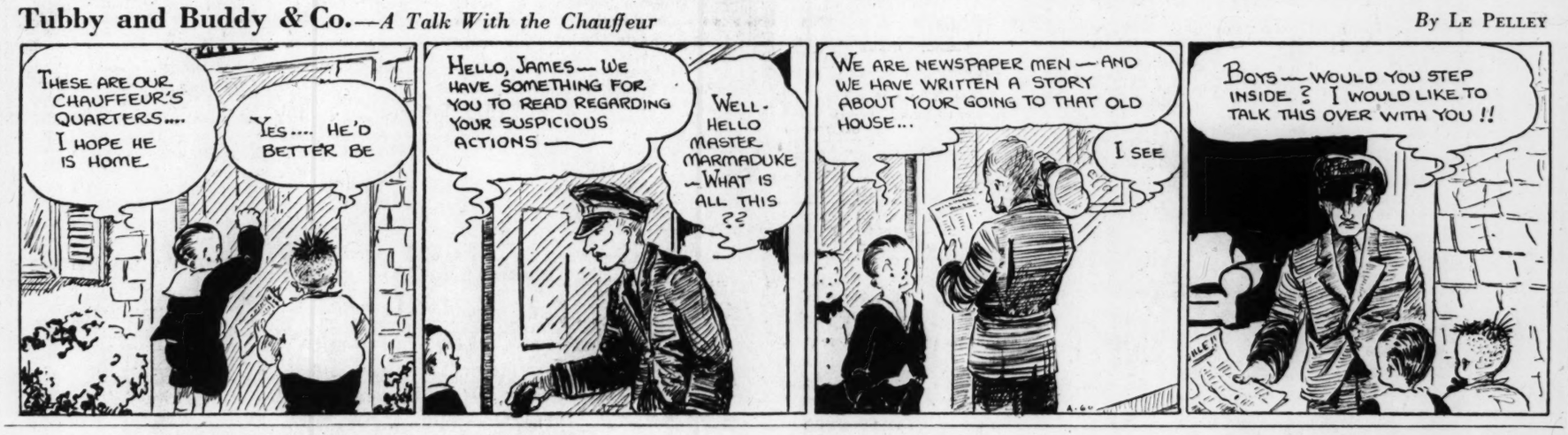
Letter Changing: Money, honey, honea, hines, hints, hents, heats, hears.

What Is the Number?: 6.

Fun With Antonyms: Inert—lively; disagreeing—correspondent; faulty—correct; obscure—definite; disqualified—able; distant—affectionate; diligent—lazy; unprofitable—advantageous; foreign—domestic; sensible—stupid.

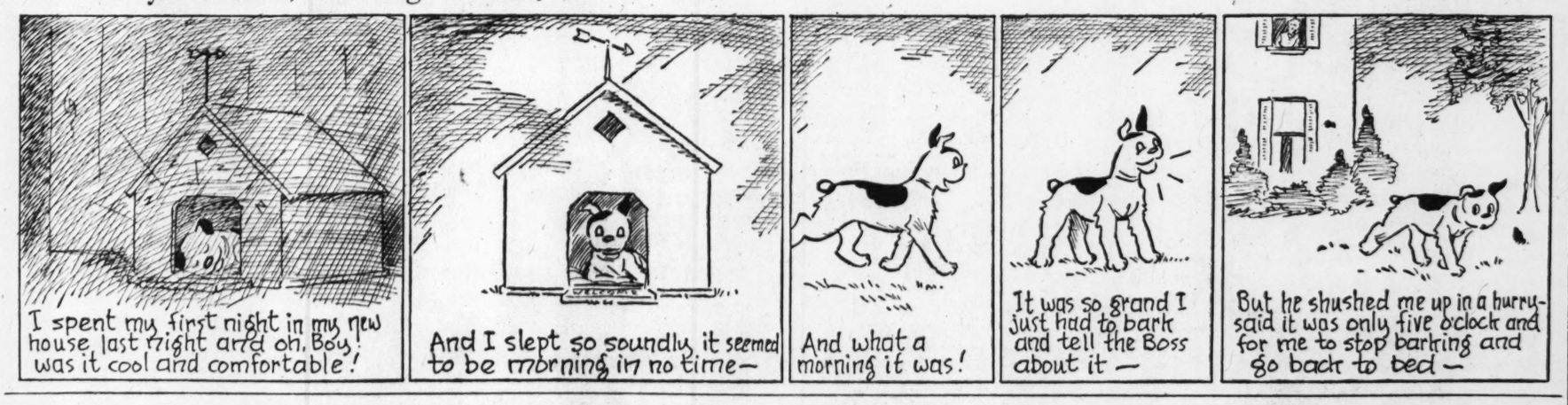
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Talk With the Chauffeur*

By LE PELLEY


THESE ARE OUR CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS.... I HOPE HE IS HOME
YES.... HE'D BETTER BE
HELLO, JAMES — WE HAVE SOMETHING FOR YOU TO READ REGARDING YOUR SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS —
WELL- HELLO MASTER MARMADUKE — WHAT IS ALL THIS ??
WE ARE NEWSPAPER MEN — AND WE HAVE WRITTEN A STORY ABOUT YOUR GOING TO THAT OLD HOUSE...
I SEE
BOYS — WOULD YOU STEP INSIDE? I WOULD LIKE TO TALK THIS OVER WITH YOU !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Early Bird*

By CARMACK


I spent my first night in my new house last night and oh, Boy! was it cool and comfortable!
And I slept so soundly it seemed to be morning in no time—
And what a morning it was!
It was so grand I just had to bark and tell the Boss about it —
But he shushed me up in a hurry- said it was only five o'clock and for me to stop barking and go back to bed —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Farm Hand and Tutor*

By THE HAGERS

WE REACHED THE FARM. "I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU COULD USE A GOOD FARM-HAND.
NOW, TINY TEAL CAN HURDLE STICKS, OR TUTOR ANY BACKWARD CHICKS."
MY AUNT MATILDA LAUGHED, "YOU TWO COME IN AT ONCE. WHEN TINY'S THROUGH,
I FEAR MY CHICKENS ALL WILL SPEAK THREE LANGUAGES, INCLUDING GREEK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When Is Bigness a Trust?

BUSINESS deals with seemingly inevitable contradictions. And so must government in seeking to regulate business. An example is seen in the suit just filed by the Department of Justice to compel the "big eight" motion picture producing companies to divest themselves of ownership and control of great chains of theaters in which their films are exhibited.

Just last week an interesting and important study was published by the Brookings Institution under the title, "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress." In it the authors, Edwin G. Nourse and Horace B. Drury, argued from examination of a number of large corporations that modern industrial society calls for bigness in some of its producing organizations and that this bigness has operated to make possible in many instances a policy of lower prices and better service.

They recognize that many large-scale industries at first sought to suppress competition and that temptation still exists to condone industrial stagnation under the pleasanter term, "stabilization." But they point out that the continued activity of smaller businesses in among the large has been found necessary.

They called upon industrial executives to use their freedom of enterprise "aggressively in the public interest" by following a pricing system that would develop capacity operation and provide employment for the nation's full labor force.

Yet the current objection to the set-up of the motion-picture industry is not that it has made movies too expensive. Its prices have put such entertainment within the reach of millions. Moreover, Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, points to the employment of 280,000 people and the regular operation of 17,500 theaters as accomplishments of the industry under the system that is now attacked. In fairness it needs be said that some of the integration such as block booking of pictures and ownership of theaters seemed dictated as means of taking some of the earlier extreme speculative hazards out of film making and providing more assurance of steady employment.

Here then arises one of the contradictions spoken of at the outset. While the motion picture industry has apparently followed fairly well the admonitions of anti-monopoly critics as to prices and wages, it has laid itself open in the process to attack on the quality of its product, the fairness of its arrangements with small exhibitors, the inflexibility of its program with respect to local community tastes and the question whether its present methods may not destroy even that fringe of small enterprise which is so essential in keeping big industry on its toes. These are the points of challenge in the Government's suit, which fortunately, being a civil or equity suit, permits the greatest latitude of consultation.

Messrs. Nourse and Drury quote approvingly the distinction made by Woodrow Wilson between a trust and a big business, saying that a trust is "an arrangement to get rid of competition," whereas a big business is one that has survived competition by serving the consumer more cheaply and better. It would be helpful if Americans could give a new meaning to the word trust. Grover Cleveland said a public office was a public trust. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the headship of great industrial corporations is also a public trust in the sense of making decisions which affect the prosperity and happiness of millions. In balancing the complex equations of business they need to be guided by a constant desire to serve with the greatest good to the greatest number. A calm, co-operative proceeding such as the present suit should help define where the line lies.

Victorian Vehicles

DR. E. MORTIMER WHEELER, in his recent presidential address to the conference of the Museums Association in Belfast, regretted the fact that old horse-drawn vehicles were so poorly represented in the museums of Great Britain. The Victorian age produced an extraordinarily varied assortment of these; but it seems almost as difficult now to find specimens of a buggy, a barouche, a phaeton, a gig, or any of the dozen other contraptions then in vogue, as to discover the remains of the wonderful one-horse shay.

As exhibits, they do something more than illustrate the progress of transport. They belong to an epoch that was apt to divide society into "carriage folk" and others, and to cherish its private conveyances as symbols of position and dignity; and as a consequence, they are relics that speak to us with more than usual intimacy of the manners and outlook of their day. What visions of fashionable parades, with rank and wealth meeting an obligation to display themselves, are called up by an open landau! On the other hand, how aloof and exclusive is that paragon of sedate gentility, the brougham!

This "atmosphere" alone makes them worth their place in any museum—the atmosphere of a generation that moved slowly, yet perhaps more lightly and vivaciously to the clip-clop of hoofs than modern society does to the roar of the motor.

To Finland in '40

JAPAN'S decision against holding the 1940 Olympic Games is Finland's gain.

That much is finally made certain by formal acceptance of the Finnish Government's offer to underwrite the next quadrennial contests in this classic of world sport. The Olympic Committee's announcement removes the last vestige of uncertainty about the impending games. Anybody who knows Finland's post-war reputation for keeping an international bargain will understand why.

Any disappointment prospective participants may have felt with the cancellation of the games in glamorous Tokyo will be easily dissipated by the prospects of a trip to this compact republic astride the Arctic Circle. Helsingfors promises to make an ideal host; and already proves an industrious one. Work has started on a great stadium. And with an ingenuity born of the Finnish flair for frugality, the housing problem is settled before ever it becomes a problem by the simple suggestion that the visitors be quartered aboard the ships which bear them to Helsingfors.

Another practical aspect of the switch to Finland is the likelihood that the games will be held during the summer rather than the autumn as Tokyo had planned. This will satisfy many American entries who wish to be home when their colleges open in the fall. As for facilities for winter sports competition, need anyone doubt that Finland is better off than almost any other nation on that score?

Reforming "Exams"

SEVERAL educationists in Britain have lately voiced their dissatisfaction with the present system for the examination of students. They hold that it is no real test of general ability, but only of the power to "cram" on a special subject, which is rather a feat of concentration and industry than of intellect. Questions, they point out, tend to be based on the vagaries of fashion, more than upon any standard theory of the way to assess knowledge and ability.

One might add to these objections the further one that the conditions of an examination provide a trial of the candidates' temperaments, which is irrelevant to, and likely to invalidate, the main test. Some individuals, who are otherwise competent, are unnerved by the momentous and decisive nature of the occasion, or, beset by the dread of being wrecked upon the "bank and shoal of time," fall into a panic that makes it hard for them to navigate at all.

All the same, it is extremely difficult to find any substitute for the system; but it has been suggested by Dr. Philip Ballard, a member of the International Institute Examinations Inquiry, that in any test a candidate's record of normal work should be taken into account, and that failure in a single subject should not mean a failure to matriculate. Both of these would appear to be sound and practicable reforms.

Paris Cheers, Prague Waits

POLITICAL clouds over Prague already are touched by rays which emanate from the social brilliance of Paris, where British royalty is being entertained for reasons deeper than those of mere pleasure.

In assessing the Czechoslovakian minority problem as insoluble by the Government at Prague, some otherwise astute observers appear to have overlooked the possibility of its being made soluble by developments in three other capitals. Those capitals are London, Paris and Berlin. Reports from Paris state that Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, has discussed with French leaders a plan for solution of the Sudeten German question, which plan he presumably received from Reichsführer Hitler a few hours before the British royal party left England.

It is possible these discussions will have as direct influence on German and Czechoslovakian relations as the negotiations that are to take place between Herr Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party and President Benes' Government. Although the Sudeten German question is not an artificial one, it is one that can be ballooned or deflated to suit political expediency. In its more aggravated form it has long been recognizable as part of an international competition for European hegemony, for it could serve as an excuse for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, or, this being unfeasible, as a disruptive internal force which might cause internal disintegration of the one important democratic stronghold in Central Europe.

What use Germany makes of the Sudeten German Party's alleged grievances against the Government at Prague, however, is in great measure dependent on the attitude of Britain primarily, and of France. Thus an element of realism which does not appear in Herr Henlein's demands, or in the efforts of the Czechoslovakian Government to meet them, must stand out in discussions among three powerful governments to whom the future of Czechoslovakia is a matter of practical importance.

Fund in Place of Force

Book News of the Day

SOMEONE has said that if the League of Nations did not exist it would have to be invented. With the Geneva machinery stalling and clashing, new schemes for drawing the nations together are invented every week. Among them few have the originality and logic of the proposal put forward in CO-OPERATION OR COERCION? by L. P. Jacks (New York: Dutton. $2).

Ever since 1919 the former principal of Manchester College, Oxford, has questioned the method which would have the League make peace by going to war. He is convinced that the rule of law cannot be established by the massacre of defenseless populations which is involved in modern warfare.

* * *

His attack on the concept which would make the League a military alliance should demolish a lot of wishful thinking. Yet in this book criticism of coercion again proves more successful than the blueprinting of co-operation. The author argues that co-operation among sovereign states is today impossible in military terms but quite possible in the field of economics.

He believes, with the Harvard philosopher Josiah Royce, that it is not necessary to wait for a general reform of human morals before beginning "to make visible the community of mankind." There are forms of association which provide collective security and create a common interest. For instance, mutual insurance. He suggests that the nations cut their arms bill 10 per cent and contribute the saving to a general fund to be used to promote "economic co-operation on definite lines." Thus Geneva would be armed with a fund instead of a police force. And co-operation in the common interest would entail an economic gain rather than a military sacrifice.

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But states operating under a system of autarchy might not see a gain in stabilized currencies and lowered tariffs. One must question also his assumption that the Anglo-French commercial treaty of 1859 in itself made the two old rivals political partners. The fact that France no longer dominated the Continent certainly helped to facilitate the new friendship. His example of the force of co-operative habit in the non-coercive Union set up by the United States Constitution has more weight. Yet that "league" could coerce individuals, if not member states. And it had a federal army as well as a federal treasury.

Mr. Jacks's proposal merits more attention and discussion. But his economic league may prove a more remote and less practical key to genuine co-operation than the ideal unifier he longs for —"A universal church in which men of all races and ways of thinking could find their spiritual home and unite in one fellowship of loyalty and good will."

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

After the Big Parade

By Frank L. Perrin

OFTEN, it seems, one who retraces the line of march after a parade or after quiet has been restored along the line, sees and hears interesting things that are unnoticed in the hour of excitement and enthusiasm. The inquisitive observer who lingers, for instance, in a railway station or in a prairie or desert town after the presidential special has halted and then sped onward, may, if listening, gain a more deliberately poised local viewpoint than would have been possible in the hurry and bustle of the formally planned program.

A correspondent who traveled with the Roosevelt excursion party to the Pacific coast country a few days ago apparently discovered an interesting and somewhat confused political situation in the State of Nevada which he thought it worth while to study and analyze. So while the President proceeded toward the south on a fishing excursion, the inquisitive scribe returned to take a second look at Senator Pat McCarran's political fences, considerably damaged along the line of march from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Reno and Truckee. It was, it appears, a rather ruthless foray. The Senator was, of course, well aware that he had incurred the displeasure of President Roosevelt, and that he could not expect more than tacit approval of his own candidacy in his campaign for re-election in November. But he was courageous enough to expose himself to whatever discipline the Chief Executive might choose to impose, probably because he had reason to believe that even an open affront would strengthen him in the budding coalition movement designed to assure him of substantial Republican support.

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Nevada, measurably prosperous even in a season of national adversity, free from debt, without state income or inheritance taxes, and the beneficiary of modest bestowals by the New Deal Santa Claus, was so well pleased over the Senator's refusal to vote for the President's court revision bill, and over his attitude in opposing the reorganization bill and in insisting upon the earmarking public works funds, that it was tacitly planning a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats.

But something seems to have happened. The nominal Democratic balance which a week or more ago seemed to assure Mr. McCarran's nomination over Mr. Albert Hilliard, a Reno lawyer, has been upset by Mr. Roosevelt's apparent preference for Gov. Richard Kirman. This Governor Kirman is a gentleman of the highest character, and was in line to succeed himself in the Carson City office. Now, it seems, he has announced the interesting fact that he will not again seek this office. And thus there is suspended over the head of the genial Senator McCarran a sword hanging by a slender thread. It will fall, if it falls at all, when Governor Kirman, with approval from Washington or from some point south or west, announces his own candidacy for the post.

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This will be the signal for the evacuation of the coalition camp by all Republicans in Nevada who were willing to reward Mr. McCarran for his independence and courage. It may mean, quite logically and naturally, the defeat of McCarran and the success of Kirman in the primaries. This would solidify and hearten the Republican forces. At their head, waiting for the call, is a former Senator and former Governor, Tasker L. Oddie, defeated by Mr. McCarran six years ago.

In these days when we speak so glibly in terms of billions where once we spoke of millions, and in terms of millions instead of thousands, the temptation may be to regard the battle in Nevada, with its small population, as a tempest in a teapot. But it should be remembered that the vote of a Nevada Senator, or of its single Representative in the House, counts for as much in determining national policies as the vote of a Senator or Representative speaking for a million people.

If the picture drawn fairly represents the issue in Nevada, as the survey made after the big parade passed indicates, the issue in that State is just as important as the issue in Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere. And this is to determine whether the people are to preserve their right of free selection, or submit to attempted and cleverly conceived dictation from temporary leaders of the political parties.

Why?

State Aid for Church Schools?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Familiar to the alert citizen should be the harmless-looking labels—"equal transportation facilities" for pupils, health and welfare service—back of which pressure groups wage a relentless campaign to divert money from public schools to parochial institutions.

At Albany last week a committee of New York State's Constitution Convention favored unanimously, and surprisingly, the proposal to authorize public funds for use in denominational schools. Meanwhile the Convention's Education Committee has under consideration a proposal to authorize public funds for the buying of school textbooks for all schools, presumably including parochial schools.

As was pointed out forcefully last spring at the meeting of American School Administrators in Atlantic City, the use of public funds for denominational schools, favored by numerous Roman Catholic groups, violates American constitutional guarantees of separation of church and state.

The public schools do not deny to children of any denomination the privilege of attending them if they so desire. Therefore, Roman Catholic children in parochial schools can fairly be compared to those in private schools. The public is under no compulsion to appropriate to private school funds which, if available for educational purposes, should go to the public school system. Those who desire another form of education are expected to pay for it.

New York's State Constitution now prohibits use of public funds for denominational schools, and a statute adopted in 1937 authorizing free bus transportation was invalidated by the Court of Appeals several weeks ago. Now apparently a drive is under way in New York State to remove this prohibition from the State Constitution.

But even such removal would not make the practice of aiding church-connected schools with state moneys consistent with the spirit of the Federal Constitution. The Founding Fathers realized that keeping denominational politics out of state affairs was one of the prerequisites of maintaining the form of government under which the United States was to prosper and remain a truly democratic country. Citizens who similarly recognize the importance of keeping church and state separate, with public money for public education only, will not favor the move at Albany to subsidize denominational schools.

M. C.

New York

An Ancient Roman Precedent

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor in its recent issue says regarding Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his negotiations with Italy: "His resignation is widely regarded as inevitable if he fails to get sufficient concessions or if the negotiations break down."

Without questioning the correctness of this statement, it may be useful to point out that if the misfortune referred to should occur, there ought to be no victimization of a Prime Minister, who, whether right or wrong, in his policy has undoubtedly done what he believes to be in the interests of world peace.

An incident in Ancient Roman history of more than 2,000 years ago affords a precedent, if any be needed, for the British House of Commons to follow.

The Roman Consul in 216 B. C., Caius Terentius Varro, lost the entire Roman army in the battle of Cannae, where he was defeated by the Carthaginian Hannibal. Varro fought this battle contrary to the tactics of Fabius Maximus Cunctator (the Mr. Anthony Eden of that day).

Nevertheless when Varro returned from the battlefield the Roman Senate —so far from asking for his resignation —passed a special vote of thanks to him for "not despairing of the commonwealth."

It is true that Fabius was also restored to official favor and was given an army with which he eventually defeated the Carthaginians. But Varro's term of office as the chief minister of the commonwealth was in no way curtailed.

London, Eng. E. C. C.

The Wide Horizon

Chamberlain in Perspective

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

PERHAPS the most misunderstood statesman in Europe today is Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The man who misunderstands him most is Mr. Neville Chamberlain. This is quite a widespread opinion in Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain calls himself a realist. Now a realist is a man who looks facts in the face, burking nothing, however unpleasant. But the facts must be all the facts, not just a selection. A realist recognizes a tornado when he sees one; but it is equally true that a realist perceives that the grass is green, and that the sun does sometimes shine. The threat to Czechoslovakia is a fact. But honor and justice are facts, also, and if Great Britain and the United States would put their hearts into the matter collective security might be a fact, and a very potent fact, too. If this is so, then Mr. Chamberlain, according to his opponents, who include many of the most brilliant and honorable men in the country, is not a realist; for they maintain that he ignores such things as these.

Mr. Chamberlain and his supporters use the term realist in a different and much more restricted sense. They regard it almost as a synonym for opportunist. They put Mr. Chamberlain forward as a politician with only one guiding idea, an unshakable determination not to get involved in war. This is surely a noble ideal; there could be none nobler. But the National Government does not discuss nor advance it in terms of idealism. It tends to represent the search for an established peace as something for which cherished convictions and essential liberties may have to be sacrificed. Thus, Mr. Chamberlain's policy is put by his supporters, and even by himself, in such a way that generous and chivalrous instincts tend to revolt against it.

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In the heat and stress of the moment it is difficult to get things into perspective. A journalist has not the advantages of the historian, either in personal detachment or in unrestricted access to materials. Yet the journalist should try to approximate to the historian's coolness of judgment and impartiality. In this case it is possible—but not, perhaps, more than possible—that the historian of the future will consider Mr. Chamberlain's present policy, not as a somewhat cowardly exhibition of opportunism, as many liberal thinkers today regard it, but as an honest and courageous effort to apply to international affairs the fundamental principles of traditional British ideas.

What exactly the fundamentals are to which British policy in the past has conformed it is not easy categorically to set down. In this matter the British way of doing things is sharply different from that of America or some Continental countries. In England there is no Monroe Doctrine setting down briefly and decisively Britain's inalienable territorial interests in regard to foreign powers. Britain has nothing comparable in the sphere of civil liberties with the American Declaration of Independence or with its Bill of Rights. Yet she conceives that in England, as, for example, in the recent case of privilege of Parliament brought up by Mr. Duncan Sandys, these liberties are as well protected as anywhere in the world. This protection, however, derives not from any specific fundamental statement of political ideals, but from the interlocking and mutual relationship of a multitude of legislative enactments, whose bearing on any particular question of individual freedom has to be carefully examined and elucidated.

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The same is true of British policy in the wider sphere of international, Imperial, and social activity. No authoritative, binding, and succinct account of the fundamentals of this aspect of policy has ever been made. Yet a broad consideration of English history reveals certain long-standing tendencies which underlie and unify the often confused and apparently contradictory manifestations of British action on isolated occasions.

Among such tendencies may be noted a determination to prevent any strong hostile power from controlling the Channel ports, a dislike of any Continental nation establishing a hegemony in Europe, and a resolution to preserve naval supremacy in European waters. Beyond these, a further tendency may be discerned. Wherever possible, Britain has attempted to put the opposition into a good temper.

Internally, she has met the uprising demands of the working classes, not with refusal and repression, but with friendliness and conciliation. She has met the growing desire for freedom and independence on the part of her chief possessions with the granting of Dominion status, thus saving her Empire by the most daringly brilliant methods in history, consisting in the virtual giving away of the very thing she desired to preserve, resulting in the discovery that this was the most effective of all means of preservation.

Conciliation, then, has formed a fundamental of British policy in the past. Mr. Chamberlain is trying conciliation today. It may be likely that, as many people are convinced, he is trying it riskily and unwisely. But some people consider that it is not yet established beyond all reasonable doubt that he is outside the main stream of English history. Only time, and the sequel, will show.